The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the W. H. Webb at New-Orleans.

Later from California and Mexico.

$2,200,000 in Treasure En Route to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 21.

The steamship *W. H. Webb* has arrived at the Passes, with Minatitlan dates of the 18th inst., and California dates of the 6th.

The steamships *Golden Gate* and *Cortez* had $2,200,000 in treasure for New-York, and 900 passengers.

Business was depressed at San Francisco, and there had been two large failures. The prices of leading goods were tending downwards. The money market was easy.

The mining news was good. The grain harvest promised to be abundant.

The 4th of July was celebrated throughout the State with unusual enthusiasm.

The news from Mexico is interesting.

Gen. MARQUESA had robbed the conducta from Guanajuato to San Blas of $600,000.

A conspiracy had been discovered in the City of Mexico to place MARQUESA in power, who subsequently declared in favor of SANTA ANNA at Guadalajara.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San Francisco subsequently to June 26, ships Arab, Eldridge, Philadelphia, June 16; Cyclone, Millett, New-York, Feb. 28; Challenge, Fabens, Hong Kong, April —; Golden West, Curiven, Hong Kong, April —; Pudal, (Br.) Hatch, Glasgow, Dec. 6; Coehil, ——, New-Castle, England; steamers John L. Stephens and Washington, from Panama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 22—P. M.

The *W. H. Webb* has arrived up *via* Minatitlan. We have later news from Mexico. MIRAMON had made a complete change in his Cabinet, on account of a change in his policy, viz., giving liberty to the Press, an amnesty for political offences, and a partial consecration of the Church property. The Church had declared for MARQUESA, who was at Guadalajara with 2,000 men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Negotiated with the Liberal Government in Mexico—The European Armistice—The New-York Custom-house Reform, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

Mr. MCLANE'S private Secretary arrived last evening, bringing from Mexico the Treaty negotiated with the Liberal Government, embracing the points previously published in the TIMES. The Administration is highly pleased with Mr. MCLANE'S conduct in having the specie trains released, even after Gen. RAMIREZ had secured $30,000 for the use of his troops. Mr. MCLANE thinks the confiscated Church property will amount to $100,000,000, only about half of which is within the control of JUAREZ. The interest only can be realized by the Government at present, under the act of 1853.

The impression prevails in diplomatic circles here that the European armistice resulted from an unwillingness on the part of NAPOLEON to encounter Gen. HESS with his fresh troops, if it was to be honorably avoided. It is a singular fact that when Col. CYPRIAN, now in NAPOLEON'S staff, was in this city last May, he predicted precisely the battles which have been fought, both as to place and result.

The Secretary of War is at the Hot Springs in Virginia, and will not return until his health has been restored.

The Secretary of the Treasury is delighted with the practical working of his reform in the New-York Custom-House. The Collector reports an improvement in all branches.

Mr. BARRINGER positively declines the Central American Mission. No other person has yet been designated for the place.

The Administration is quite confident that Nicaragua will yield the point in dispute. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

The President has appointed the Hon. J. A. CUSHMAN, of Mississippi, Minister to the Argentine Confederation, *vice* YANCEY resigned.

Arrangements have just been completed for the publication in Washington of a political and literary magazine, to be called the *National Democratic Review*, under the editorship of Col. FLORENCE, assisted by eminent contributors. It is to be the expositor of the present and all future Democratic Administrations.

Mr. BARRINGER has formally declined the Central American Mission. The opinion is entertained that all the pending questions in that quarter can be adjusted by a properly qualified representative.

The dispatches from Minister MCLANE present no striking interesting facts in addition to the newspaper accounts of Mexican affairs already published.

From Boston.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS ON MR. CHOATE—MR. SUMNER'S ORATION.

BOSTON, Friday, July 22.

A large meeting of citizens is now being held at Faneuil Hall, to express the public sentiment on the death of Mr. CHOATE. Among the speakers are the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Mayor LINCOLN, and J. THOMAS STEVENSON. The bells are being tolled, the flags are displayed at half mast, and every other demonstration of respect is being paid to the memory of the deceased.

BOSTON, Friday, July 22—P. M.

The steamer *Eastern City*, from St. John, arrived soon after noon to day, and the remains of Mr. CHOATE were at once conveyed to his late residence in Winthrop-place. The funeral services will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow at the Essex-street Church.

At the meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to his (Mr. CHOATE'S) family our earnest and respectful sympathy in their great bereavement, and request permission to attend the remains of our departed friend to their last resting-place in the grave.

In the Common Council last night, the resolution of thanks to GEORGE SUMNER, for his Fourth of July oration, was discussed at length, and finally adopted by a vote of twenty-five to seventeen.

Death of James M. Bunce.

HARTFORD, Friday, July 22.

JAMES M. BUNCE, an old and well-known merchant of this city, while out riding a few miles in the country, was thrown from his carriage and dangerously injured. He has remained insensible since the accident, and at 8 o'clock this evening was but just alive. He cannot live but a few hours. Mr. BUNCE has been one of our most liberal and public spirited men, and his death will prove a great loss to the community. He was extensively known in New-York City.

Boiler Explosion at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 22.

The boiler at the Wire Works of J. WASHBURN & Co., in this City, exploded this afternoon. Some five or six persons were seriously injured.

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 22.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived at Independence, with dates to the 4th inst. The Indians previously reported on the route had disappeared, and their whereabouts was unknown.

Arrival Home of Perseverance Hose Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 22.

The Perseverance Hose Company arrived home this evening. The firemen turned out in a large and imposing torch-light procession to receive them.

Laying of a Telegraph Cable.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 22.

A telegraph cable was successfully laid yesterday, connecting the Island of Naushon with Tarpaulin Cove and the main-land, which will prove of special value for marine reports. The terminus of the line in Boston is at FARMER'S News Room, No. 83 State-street.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., Friday, July 22—8 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *North Briton*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst.,—four days later.

[Since the receipt of the foregoing, the line has been interrupted by lightning.—REP.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Political Movements—Nomination of the Hon. C. L. Scott for Congress by the Democracy—The Effect—Action of the Buchanan Convention—More Escapes from State Prison—Mining Intelligence—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 27, 1859.

The Overland Mail of Friday last carried you news of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention up to the forenoon of that day, with the nominations for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Member of Congress from the Northern District of California. At the close of the first ballot for Congressman from the Southern District, it was privately announced that the Hon. CHAS. L. SCOTT had received 128—135 being necessary to a choice. Immediately various changes were made in the vote, and the result was finally announced as follows: C. L. SCOTT, 142; Judge MCKINSTRY, 48; Ex-Senator MERRITT, 50; and Ex-Senator VAN VOORHEES, 20. CALHOUN BENHAM, of San Francisco, had received a few votes, but these, before the announcement of the result, had been transferred to some of the other candidates.

The nomination of Mr. SCOTT was a decided personal triumph, and constitutes the first instance in the history of California in which a Representative in Congress from this State has received a renomination, if we except Mr. MCKIBBEN, who has been put in nomination by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats without a shadow of chance for success. Against Mr. SCOTT a most powerful combination had been formed. The friends of Mr. LATHAM, the successful candidate for Governor, were bitter in hostility to SCOTT because they thought he should have aided them in their canvass instead of laboring for the success of Mr. WELLER. The malcontents of the Administration Party, of whom there are very many sore-headed in regard to the President, also were against SCOTT, as his special exponent. So, too, all who are opposed to Senator GWIN, and who look forward to the next Legislature with the expectation of defeating him for re-election, were opposed to the renomination of SCOTT because it would establish a precedent for GWIN'S renomination. The argument put forth in favor of Mr. SCOTT was that as he had stood by the Administration throughout, when his colleague, Mr. MCKIBBEN, had abandoned it, sound party policy required that his conduct should be emphatically indorsed by a re-election. Senator GWIN having pursued precisely the same course, and his colleague, Mr. BRODERICK, having deserted the Administration, of course if the argument for SCOTT'S renomination is sound it is equally applicable to GWIN'S. Upon this issue chiefly the battle was fought, and with the aid of GWIN, Mr. SCOTT has the nomination and will be elected. The result undoubtedly increases not a little the power of the senior Senator from California, who foresees that he will be compelled to fight a desperate battle for maintainance of his seat in the National Legislature.

The next nomination upon the list was that for Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed DAVID S. TERRY, whose term is about to expire. TERRY made himself offensively prominent against the Vigilance Committee movement a few years ago, and it will be remembered that he was arrested by that body and held in custody for some days, in consequence of his having wounded with a knife one of the Committee Had the wounded man died, Judge TERRY doubtless would have shared the fate of CORA, the gambler, and CASEY, the murderer of the editor of the *Bulletin*. He is an honest man beyond doubt,—is genial in his disposition, and much liked by his personal friends. But he is not a man of fine legal abilities, and is under the sway of the most inveterate prejudices, which are suspected of coloring his judicial opinions in spite of himself. Numbers of the most influential men among the Democracy were earnest sympathisers in the Vigilance movement; and the wire-workers of the Convention were made to understand distinctly that if TERRY should be placed in nomination the effect would be to endanger the entire ticket. He obtained nevertheless, 63 votes, to 141 for W. W. COPE, of Amador County, and 65 for LEWIS ALDRICH, of San Francisco. COPE was declared the nominee. He came before the Convention, and accepted the nomination; but his appearance certainly did not make a very favorable impression. As a lawyer, he is far inferior to Mr. O. L. SHAFTER, the Republican nominee; and there are unpleasant rumors afloat which place his personal character also in a less favorable light. Still the chances of his election are decidedly good.

The remaining nominations made by the Convention were as follows: For Attorney-General, Thomas H. Williams, renominated; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Fairfax, renominated; State Treasurer, Thomas H. Findley, renominated; Comptroller, Samuel H. Brooks; Surveyor-General, Horace A. Higley; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. J. Moulder, renominated by acclamation; State Printer, C. T. Botts, brother of John M. Botts, of Virginia, and editor of the Sacramento *Standard*.

A series of resolutions were adopted indorsing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, popular sovereignty, and the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. One recommending a Constitutional Convention was laid upon the table. The State Central Committee was appointed, with JOSEPH P. HOGE, of San Francisco, as chairman, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. There is little doubt of the election of the whole ticket by reduced majorities.

The City was filled with excitement yesterday by the announcement of another grand escapade from the State Prison, at San Quentin, and the killing of several of them by the guard. The prisoners, who are sentenced for short terms, are usually employed in a brick-yard adjoining the prison buildings. There are usually some 300 of these, consisting chiefly of Spaniards, Chinese, Negroes and Indians. On Saturday afternoon, after dinner, the prisoners were marched to the brick-yard to resume their work, preceded by the Superintendent of Labor, Mr. GEO. LEE, who stationed himself outside the gate, in company with the gate-keeper, Mr. JOHN SPELL, to watch the prisoners as they filed through in regular order, and to direct the different squads to their respective duties. Company after company had thus passed, until 160 laborers had made their exit from the gate. Suddenly a company of Mexicans in the rear slammed the gate to, and locked it, at the same time seizing the gate-keeper and the Superintendent, and carrying them off with them. Some 42 of the convicts, who had last passed the gateway, made off across the brick yard in the direction of Corte Madeira Creek, They passed directly across the range of two heavy guns, mounted on each side of the prison, upon the high ground overlooking the whole, but took the precaution to make use of the two overseers whom they had captured as shields, holding them between themselves and the guns, and compelling them, with threats of instant death if they refused, to call out to the guards not to fire upon them. In this way they proceeded on in the direction of Corte Madeira. In the meantime the remaining prisoners outside the wall, some 120 in number, made no attempt to escape, but, in the excitement of the moment, while running to and fro in various directions, they were fired upon by the guard, killing one prisoner, and wounding four others. Those who were fired upon were presumed by the guard to be in the plot to escape, as, from their movements at first, it was impossible to tell whether they intended to leave or not.

Parties of armed men immediately started in pursuit, and coming up with the convicts in a ravine where they were engaged in removing their irons, fired upon them, inflicting a wound upon their leader, one FRANCISCO LALIO, from which he will probably die. Several others were wounded, Eleven of the men were retaken. Among the killed at the prison at the time of the outbreak, was JOHN ALLEN, an American, who was sent from Frezno County, for grand larceny, six months ago, sentenced for two years. He was not in the plot, nor had he made any attempt to escape. The prisoners wounded when the guard fired upon the main body of the prisoners who were not in the plan of escape, were as follows: FRANK PERKINS, left ankle broken; W. C. SANBROKE, right ankle broken; GUILLERMO LEON, flesh wound in right leg; FORTUNATO ALTUNA, wounded in left heel.

A most destructive fire occurred at Lehama, on Saturday last. It broke out at about 3 o'clock in the morning in the National Hotel, owned by BETTS & DUFUY, which was a total loss, the wind blowing a strong gale south from the north. The fire spread with fearful rapidity on both sides of D street, till it reached the river, consuming the entire business portion of the town, with the exception of two buildings belonging to RIGG & Co. and CHARD & HARVEY. Most of the citizens are heavy losers, and many have lost their last dollar.

Still, our mines continue to pour their treasures into our lap with a liberal profusion. Last week the Mint receipts of gold dust in this city amounted to 32,138 ounces, the largest weekly receipts of the year, worth about $660,000. During the week 8 010 ounces of foreign silver coin were purchased. The week's coinage consisted of $,206 600 in double eagles, $20,500 in half dollars, and $5 000 in quarters.

The Hon. FRANK TILFORD, naval officer at this port, was seriously injured yesterday by falling through a glazed sash placed in the upper floor of a building to light the store below through a tunnel. None of his wounds, however, are dangerous.

The head-quarters of the Sixth Infantry of the U. S. Army, under Col. HOFFMANN, which have lately been at the Presidio, have been changed to Benicia; and the head-quarters of the Third Regiment of Artillery, which is now at Benicia under Col. MERCHANT, will be changed to the Presidio, near San Francisco.

The ships *Wizard* and *Flying Mist* have arrived at this port from New-York, in 144 and 123 days respectively.

Schools of the Christian Brothers.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC —ADDRESS BY VICAR-GENERAL STARRS.

The eleventh annual exhibition of such of the Roman Catholic Schools of this City as are under the direction of the Christian Brothers, a religious association of laics who devote themselves for life to the literary and religious training of the young, took place last night in the Academy of Music. It was an ovation to Young America. The Academy was crowded from orchestra to ceiling by enthusiastic relations and applauding friends. On the platform were the boys, nearly one thousand in number, who had been selected to take part in the performances. They were remarkably bright and handsome looking lads, and, in their behavior, seemed anxious to show their appreciation of the admiration which they so generally excited. There were a great many Catholic clergymen present—among them Fathers Driscoll, Trainor, Barry, Gockeln and Mooney. The Very Rev. Father STARRS, the Vicar-General, assisted by the Rev. Father DALY, of St. Mary's Church, distributed the premiums, which were awarded, in succession, to the boys of the schools of St. Bridget's, the Transfiguration, St. Joseph's, St. Francis', St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Vincent's Academy. The premiums consisted of books, with which two temporary platforms were loaded. Some of the boys carried off heaps of these testimonials to their scholarly ability and deportment. One lad in particular, named LYONS, had a pile of them as high as himself—a triumphal obelisk in burnished gold leaf, which he was unable to bear. The intervals in the distributions was occupied by the music of MANAHAN'S excellent cornet band directed by Mr. NOLL, and by the performances, vocal and instrumental, of the pupils. After the overture, the whole mass of boys sang in concert (four parts, solo and chorus,) "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." There is something indescribably impressive in the massive melody of a thousand youthful voices combined. It reverberated through the house like the tones of a gigantic organ, and seemed to shake the very walls. The subsequent performances, irrespective of the band, were "Columbia, Thou Land Great and Glorious," "The Fireman's Heart is Bold and Free," "Hail Columbia," (by the Academy Band,) "God Save our Union," solos on the piano, "Music and her Sister Song." These were received with immense applause.

At the close of the distributions, the Very Rev. Father STARRS rose and said that he had been requested by the Brothers of the Christian School to address the assemblage in a few words. As the exercises of the evening had been unprecedentedly long, he would not occupy much of their time. Twelve years ago a few Brothers came to New-York and opened a school, at the invitation of the venerated and illustrious Archbishop, who, since that time, had taken a deep interest in these schools because he knew how much good would be accomplished by the services and exertions of these devoted Brothers. At the present time they had under their charge nine parochial schools and two academies. At these various schools three thousand eight hundred boys attended, and the parents of those boys could testify how they had been taught. The vast concourse of people who had there assembled testified, in the strongest manner, how those schools were appreciated by the Catholics of New-York. He, himself, had observed how these Brothers had labored and toiled with those boys, and how successful they had been in educating and training them in a proper manner, and he would say that the Catholics of New-York owe a debt of gratitude to these devoted men for their exertions in the cause of Catholic education. Parents who sent their children to those schools might rest satisfied that they would receive a sound Catholic education—an education that would fit them for this world and also for the next. Their minds were not only taught, but their hearts were also cultivated, and and they were taught those useful acquirements that were necessary for this life, and the seeds of virtue were planted in their hearts. These parochial schools were supported altogether by the congregations to which they are attached, notwithstanding that the parents of these children pay taxes for the support of the Public Schools. But they all knew, at least as Catholics they ought to know, that a secular education was not sufficient. Religion must be combined with education, and ought to make it perfect; and when these boys grew up, when they went out into the world, they would add to the influence of the good, they would be a credit to their parents and also to their Church. They were taught what was necessary for this world, and they were taught also to love and to serve their God; to avoid vice and to practice virtue. The exercises this evening had been truly interesting so far, and he thought there could not be found so many boys as had assembled there who would behave themselves in such an orderly manner. The music, too, both vocal and instrumental, had been really excellent, and the manner in which the boys came forward and received their premiums, carrying themselves with such grace and ease, reflected credit upon both the Brothers and themselves. There was one feature this year that he felt bound to mention, and it was this, that the Editor of the *Metropolitan Record* (Mr. MULLALY) had attended at all the examinations of the schools throughout the City, and had given faithful, even minute reports of them, and thus the parents had an opportunity of seeing what their boys were taught, and how they succeeded. Thus the schools of the Christian Brothers, which were not so well known perhaps as they ought to have been, were brought before the public, and the public now could see what they were doing for Catholic education in the City of New-York. He would not detain the audience any longer, but would conclude merely by stating that in a short time they would have a parochial school at every Catholic church in this City, and that it would be conducted by the Christian Brothers, and he trusted that the parents of those children would take an interest in the Brothers and in their schools. The Archbishop and the Clergy of New-York took a deep interest in them, and all, clergy and laity, must do everything in their power to encourage them in their glorious undertaking. [Loud applause.]

After this address, a drama in three acts and nine scenes, entitled "The Birthday of Freedom—Battle of Bunker Hill and Death of Warren," was performed by twenty five of the boys. There was a very striking variety and an extraordinary amount of anachronism in the costumes, and a slight incoherence in the plot, and a good deal of unintelligible soliloquy, besides. As was naturally to be expected, the performers' familiarity with stage business was not particularly apparent. And yet the boys declaimed their parts with spirit, and, on the whole, gave a very creditable amateur representation. The piece, in conformity with the spirit that seemed to pervade the programme was intensely patriotic and anti-British. An exquisite performance by the Band concluded the entertainments.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Payne Kenyon Kilbourn, author of a *History of Litchfield County*, died at Litchfield, Ct., on the 19th July, aged 44. Mr. Kilbourn edited the Litchfield *Enquirer* for several years, but spent the last years of his life in antiquarian researches. He has published a number of valuable historical works relating to the town of Litchfield and its prominent men.

The Charleston papers announce the death of of Col. Jacob Bond I'On, in his 77th year. The *Mercury* says: "Col. I'On's father was one of Marion's men and a wealthy planter. He was an only son, and in 1803 was graduated at Yale College, where his attachment to Mr. Calhoun began. Coming home to a paternal estate, he was early elected to the Legislature of the State and served in the Lower House. He adopted the opinions of the leading Federalists of that day—the Rutledges and Pickneys—with whom he was intimately associated; and the Lowndes, with whom he was nearly connected. In 1811 he entered the army and served as Captain in the First Regiment of Artillery. When war was declared in 1812, the Southern Federalists separated from their Northern allies, to 'stand by their country,'—I'On among them. Martello Tower, recently burnt, was a point weak, but deemed of importance to the defence of Charleston Harbor. Col. I'On was selected to defend it."

THE LATE PRINCE WINDISCHGRAETZ.—Prince Windischgraetz, who was killed at the battle of Solferino, was born in 1821, and was the son of Prince Vérland, and not, as has been erroneously stated, of Marshal Prince Alfred. The confirmation of the intelligence of the Prince's death was conveyed in a dispatch from Count Walewski. The family, in order to relieve themselves from the cruel state of uncertainty in which they were placed, requested information from Gen. de la Marmora, the Sardinian Minister of War, through the representative of a great German power at Turin. The General in his turn, applied to the French head-quarters, whence the information was received that Col. Windischgraetz had been found dead on the field of battle, surrounded by 1,200 killed and wounded, both Austrians and French.

THE LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—The last English papers announce the death of the Rt. Rev. EDWARD MALTBY, late Bishop of Durham, in his 90th year. The late Bishop was born at Norwich, Eng.; was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and held one of the prebends of his cathedral, as also the living of Buckden. He published an edition of *Morell's Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum Sermons*, &c. He was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and was translated to Durham in 1836. He resigned the latter See, under Act of Parliament, in September, 1856, which took away his seat in Parliament, and left him an annuity of £4,560.

A Letter of Explanation from Lieut. Mowry

TUCSON, Arizona, July 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter signed EDWARD E. CROSS, which appeared in the *States* of May 24, has just reached me It purports to be a reply to a letter of mine denouncing an anonymous communication which appeared in the St. Louis *Democrat*, and was copied into the *States*. Aside from the personalities in which Mr. CROSS has indulged, his letter bears on its face its own refutation. I have never written or spoken in regard to Arizona the statement Mr. CROSS pretends to quote and denies. As this question has resolved itself into a mere personal affair between Mr. CROSS and myself, it is only necessary for me to refer to my lecture before the Geographical Society to show the utter falsity of Mr. CROSS'S statements. On page 24, last paragraph, I say: "*The conclusions to be drawn from the facts I have thus hastily set forth, are these: that while Arizona cannot be called an agricultural State, she has a sufficiency of arable land to support a large population*; that as a grazing and pastoral region she has unsurpassed advantages; but her great wealth is found in her *inexhaustible mineral* resources." In reply to the inquiries of Senator GREEN, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories: I said, "Nine-tenths of the proposed Territory is unavailable for agricultural purposes." Mr. GREEN made notes of this conversation to use in his report or speech upon the bill—and I have no doubt remembers it. The Hon. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, remarked in conversation, in reference to the relative merits of Arizona and Albuquerque reutes, "Mr. MOWRY, you *have never claimed that Arizona was an agricultural State*, but a great mineral region." Mr. CROSS says, I have called Arizona "a good agricultural country." The falsehood is patent on its face. Mr. CROSS says Mr. DUNBAR'S truthful letters should have been an example to me.

On page 14, of my address, will be found a high compliment to the conscientious regard for truth displayed by Mr. DUNBAR, and also my statement *confirming* his, that the country of which he treated, and with which he was familiar, that west of the Santa Cruz and south of the Gila, is generally an *irreclaimable desert*.

Mr. CROSS says that I should quote from HERMAN EHRENBURG and Mr. BRUNCKON. In my memoir of Arizona will be found a letter addressed to me by Mr. EHRENBURG; and during the past year I have had several hundred copies of Mr. EHRENBURG'S map of Arizona circulated through Congress and the country at my own expense. I have great respect for Mr. EHRENBURG'S acquirements, although I have not had the pleasure of meeting him. It will require better evidence than Mr. CROSS' insinuations to induce me to believe that Mr. EHRENBURG has changed his opinions of the country because I was obliged to decline recommending him to the Surveyor-Generalship of the Territory.

Mr. BRUNCHON last year gave me in conversation much information in regard to the mineral resources of Arizona. I think I have done no injustice to his eulogies of the hidden wealth of the Territory. I have neither time nor patience to follow up and expose each individual falsehood, but I desire to remark, thar an examination of my authorities, Colonel GREY, Lieutenant PARKE, OTHO, BARTLETT, Colonel BONNEVILLE, HAYS NUGENT, General LANE, and Capt. WHIPPLE, will more than justify my statements, and that Mr. CROSS'S reiteration of falsehood will be accepted as neither evidence nor proof that the above-named gentlemen have been guilty of misrepresentation and falsehood. Mr. CROSS has found it convenient to omit all mention of the Mimbres River, of the Salines and its branches, and generally of the country north of the Gila, and to falsify the boundaries of the Territory, by cutting off entirely the boundary east of the Rio Grande—some twenty thousand square miles. His statement, that I have said that Arizona was well watered or heavily timbered, is equally false; bu the Territory has much more permanent water and timber than he states, or is probably aware of. The recent explorations north of the Gila, although not resulting in the discovery of much placer gold, have confirmed the belief that there were many valleys well watered and capable of cultivation, with an abundance of timber of different varieties.

A few words in reference to Mr. CROSS' motive, as this is not the first time he has been hired to do dirty works. Before entering Arizona, in November of last year, Mr. CROSS and his employers having failed to control me, announced their intention to regulate the affairs of the Territory after their own idea. They brought with them a press, which has since issued the *Arizonian*.

At the same time Mr. CROSS announced that neithe Lieut. MOWRY, nor any other man, except the one named by them, should represent the Territory in Congress. This fact is beyond denial, as there were a number of witnesses to this statement. In pursuance of this plan, letters have been written to the Eastern States, representing the people as opposed to me, imputing language never uttered, and thus contradicting their own falsehood.

The *Arizonian*, to keep up this delusion, in publishing the proceedings of a meeting held at Arizona City, omitted a resolution of confidence and thanks to me as the delegate from the Territory. Mr. CROSS' statement that the people disapprove my course, &c., is emphatically branded as a gratuitous falsehood by their action in the past two weeks, unanimously indorsing my course and nominating me for re-election as their delegate. Telling the truth occasionally in spite of himself, Mr. CROSS in various articles in the *Arizonian* has confirmed my real statements of the resources of Arizona. With the exception of two falsehoods in the editorial of June 23, the ideas and language are similar to my own. If I desired witnesses to my position in regard to emigration, I could call upon more than a thousand unknown correspondents, whom I advised not to emigrate to Arizona, unless it was organized and military protection afforded.

I have advised friends and capitalists to invest money in the mines of Arizona, and I have shown my own confidence by investing more of my own money than any of them, except Col. SAM. COLT.

Mr. CROSS knew when he penned his letter that he had not a friend or sympathizer outside of Tubac, and the small party that made up the company with which he came. He has acknowledged as much in conversation with friends of mine, and said he anticipated a personal difficulty with me when I arrived. He never had a truer presentment in his life. During my absence, he addressed a letter to my friend Judge HOPPINS, asking him to become a candidate against me. His letter was treated with the contempt it deserved.

His statement that his letters to the Eastern Press have met with the approval of the people of the Territory is equally false. The only ones they have seen are emphatically condemned by every one outside of Tubac.

Mr. CROSS pretends to speak for the people of the western portion of the Territory, with how much truth will be seen by reference to the proceedings of a meeting of the people of Tucson and vicinity, including gentlemen from the Sonvita Valley and the vicinity of Tubac. I inclose a copy of those proceedings with this letter. I have already alluded to his suppression in his paper of the expression of the feeling of the people in my favor on the Gila and Colorado.

Mr. CROSS and his two or three backers having failed to make a single convert to their doctrines, and having only strengthened me in the Territory, have, at last, taken ground against the organization of Arizona, and have arrayed themselves against the entire people outside of the employes of the mining company at Tubac.

The result is at once apparent; finding the country he has abused too hot to hold him, Mr. CROSS has announced his intention of leaving at once.

Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaste

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company have issued the following statement:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

The following is an abstract of the material parts of a report recently made to the Directors on the subject of the late accident near Mishawauka:

The train consisted of six cars—three of the first-class, containing 139 persons, including eight trainmen, 19 laborers—employes of the Company—and about six free passengers. It left Chicago at 8 o'clock P. M., the 27th June, and arrived at the place of the accident at about 12. At this place there had been a most unprecedented fall of rain for five or six hours, which had carried away a culvert with an embankment 22 feet high over it. The whole train fell into this ravine. By this accident 39 persons lost their lives, of which nine were employes of the Company; 34 were taken out dead; 4 died after being removed; and one, a female, was found floating in the St. Joseph River. After diligent search, no other bodies have been found, either in the gravel or the river, and only one is said to be missing who was on the train.

The Superintendent reports the number of more or less injured at 42—10 of them severely, the others slightly. Many went on in the next train, and a week since only six remained in the vicinity. A list of the killed and injured may be seen at this office.

In the ravine where the accident happened, is what is called a dry run, where there is usually little or no water, excepting after a rain. When the road was made, this ravine was spanned by wooden tressel work, as stone could not readily be procured till it could be transported over the road. It was always intended to replace this and many other similar works, with masonry and embankments, before the wood work should decay. At this point, the culvert was built in 1857, and was of superior masonry, of selected dimension stone brought from Chicago—about 90 miles. It was constructed under the direction and immediate supervision of E. H. WILLIAMS, the Division Superintendent and Engineer on that part of the line, who gave his instructions directly to the masons, or to the Road Master. The culvert was at least seven feet spare in the clear, from eight to nine feet high, and had fifty seven square feet of water way. This was sworn to by three witness before the jury of inquest, one of whom had measured it within five weeks, with a view to an official report to his employers.

The verdict of the jury states the size of this culvert as "4½ feet wide, and 4½ feet high, and that it ought to have been as large again." At the size they state, it would have had 27 feet superficial area. All the evidence the Company has on the subject shows it was more than "as large again" as the dimensions stated by the jury. Upon what evidence their statement is made I cannot say; as I left soon after the three witnesses had testified, and the verdict was not rendered until a week or two thereafter.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the Division Superintendent, and Mr. BOWERS, the Road Master, both of large experience, after an examination of the country to be drained, were satisfied the culvert was abundantly large for any contingency. Both of them state that, until this accident, they had never heard a suggestion from the neighbors, or others, that the culvert was too small. The storm was an unprecedented one; more like a succession of water spouts; commencing at 4 or 5 o'clock P. M. and continuing till near 11. At 8:30 the train from the East passed over the ground. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the section Foreman, DENNIS KANE, went over this part of the road with one of his men, and there was no appearance of danger. At 10 o'clock Mr. H. DIMMOW, who lives on the brink of the ravine, went out and examined, and states that the water was passing through the culvert freely, and did not fill more than half its area.

The Division Road Master was on duty on the train, and, with the engineer and fireman, was killed.

The train had been running slowly, and had made frequent stops to examine culverts and bridges. The last stop was at a bridge about one mile from the ravine; and it could not have attained a speed of more than at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles per hour in passing over that one mile.

The water subsided so suddenly that in twelve or fifteen hours after the accident the stream could easily be stepped over; and one week later, one who saw it said he should not suppose there was more than enough to fill a two-inch tube.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. BLISS, President.

Seizure of a Suspected Slaver at New-Bedford.

From the New-Bedford Standard, July 21.

The ship *Atlantic*, which has been fitting up at this port since her arrival here on the 30th of June, for a pretended whaling voyage, but which has been suspected of not being exactly in that line of business, was this morning taken in charge by United States officers, upon information lodged in the United States District Court in Boston, by parties residing in New-York. The process was placed in the hands of Deputy-Marshal FREEMAN, Jr., who has the matter in charge.

The *Atlantic*, which has been in the stream for several days, finishing loading and taking in water, cleared yesterday afternoon, and was to proceed to sea this morning, having waited as it has been said for some passengers who were bound to Fayal, where the ship was to touch. Her officers and crew were all on board. But this morning an officer was placed on board from the United States Revenue Cutter *Campbell*, which came round from Newport, she having been in this vicinity for several days.

The *Atlantic* is a ship of 699 tons, was built in 1836, and is owned by her commander, Capt. FRANCIS J. SILVA, a Portuguese, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, having purchased her of Capt. J. S. C. MANIEL, master and owner of the ship *Comoro*, brought to this port from Boston, and now fitting for a whaling voyage. The *Atlantic* was formerly a whaler from New-London, and has lately been engaged in the merchant service out of New-York. Capt. SILVA was formerly master of ship *Gov. Troup* of this port.

We understand that parties have been on the look out for the past ten days, and in constant communication with the authorities elsewhere, and that the seizure is made not wholly on account of the manner of outfit, &c., but upon circumstances not known to the public.

The ship is of a larger burthen than vessels generally employed in the whaling service, and cleared with but twenty-three men, while she was supplied with seven whale boats—the deficiency in men, however, could be supplied at the Western Islands. She has no first officer, which might be also supplied in the same way. The second officer, we are told, was shipped with the understanding that he was to be the third, when at sea. There are but three try-pots on board, and one of these is cracked.

She is not coppered in the usual manner of whalers, being coppered on the skin, whereas they are coppered on a sheeting, and besides she is only coppered low down, and as she now lies the metal is two feet under water. This also may have been done as a matter of economy.

The lower hold is said to be stowed with casks full of fresh water, whereas whalers generally fill casks in the lower hold with salt water.

The *Atlantic* has on board 1 100 bushels of corn to be disposed of at Fayal, and provisions shipped by Portuguese to their friends residing at the Islands, and a very large mail for whalers expected to touch at the Islands. She had nineteen Portuguese passengers engaged.

Our reporter has just returned from a visit to the ship and the cutter, which now lie in the stream. He gleaned the following additional intelligence: Information concerning both the *Atlantic* and *Comoro* has been in possession of Marshal RYNDERS, of the Southern District of New-York. He was informed that the sum of $20,000 had been sent from a house in Havana to the house of AMEDES, AMERICES & Co., of Pearl-street, New-York, for the purchase of two ships for the Slave-trade.

Marshal RYNDERS dispatched Deputy Marshal LORENZO DE ANGELIS, who discovered the purchase of the ships *Atlantic* and *Comoro*, and has been watching their outfit. AMEDES has been in New-Bedford, it is presumed, as he was on board the Fall River boat on Saturday night. Mr. DE ANGELIS joined the cutter *Campbell* on Tuesday, and set sail to intercept the vessels.

Had the cutter been fully manned, she was to have taken the *Atlantic*, and then lay off for the *Comoro*, but as it was, they were obliged to take the *Atlantic* this morning, and Lieut. R. H. TRAVERS was put in charge of her.

The *Atlantic* will have to be discharged, in order to search her, and this will be done at once.

Opening of the Ninth-avenue Railroad.

Some time since the Common Council gave the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company permission to lay rails from the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-fourth street to Washington-street, down Washington across Canal, to the Battery, returning by Greenwich-street and up Ninth-avenue by a second track, to the point of starting. The intention was originally, to extend the line to Central Park, but as the Avenue was not graded above Fifty-fourth-street, the track for the present stops there. When the Company began to lay their rails below Canal-street, property-owners on Greenwich and Washington-streets interposed objections, alleging that those avenues were already too much crowded with carts and other vehicles. An injunction was therefore issued by the Supreme Court in Special Term, restraining the Company from proceeding further, and there they stopped. For three years the track through Ninth-avenue has lain unused, but a few months since the Supreme Court in General Term so far removed the previous injunction as to allow the Company to run their cars over as much of the track as was down when the injunction was first issued. Wednesday evening the first cars came down the road, and on Thursday regular trips were begun. Ten of the single-horse stage cars are now in use. They are run at intervals of about fifteen minutes from the Fifty-fourth street station. There has been some detention at the junction of Washington-street and Ninth-avenue, as only a single track is laid in the former street, making it necessary for a car to go down to Canal-street and return before another can make the trip. This inconvenience however will soon be remedied. A resolution of the Common Council passed, a month since, allows the Company to connect their track with that of the Hudson River and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companiss, but whether they will avail themselves of the privilege or not is as yet uncertain.

The cars now in use are of large size, and are painted a light straw color, with white borderings, the words "Ninth-avenue" being painted around the top in dark brown, while on the under part of the car is "Central Park." When the Company will reach the latter destination is

other towns in Lombardy we have visited, a National Guard, or citizen soldiery, has been organized to preserve order and public security—to which they, in their ardor add, "and to keep out the Austrians." These soldiers I can best describe to you by recalling the souvenir of our own corn-stalk militia. Only these fellows have veritable muskets with bright bayonets, always fixed, and some of them are no bigger than their guns. They are totally innocent of uniform, with the exception of here and there a cap trimmed in red, and a gray blue blouse similarly trimmed, which are the distinctive marks of the new National Guard. The whole Guard will soon be thus uniformed; we saw hundreds of girls at work on the blouses. The Guard is already stationed at all the public buildings, and patrols are constantly marching through the streets, which gives the town the air of being under martial law. A little bit of a fellow, without uniform and with a big musket on his shoulder, which he holds awkwardly and certainly painfully, is posted in our hotel entrance, and paces up and down with as much importance as if the whole State instead of the heavy musket rested on his shoulders. We take the liberty of stopping in the door—our hotel door—and the little fellow makes an observation which is evidently an insult if we could only understand his frightful dialect. But there is nothing to be gained by remonstrating with a very little man backed by the law and a fixed bayonet, so we leave the defender of the liberties of the State to the satisfaction of, perhaps, his first success under arms. The citizens generally seem given up to great joy; everybody is in the street, and everybody is talking politics and especially GARIBALDI. The Austrians are damned without stint, and people have found all at once that it is a glorious thing to speak one's mind on politics, and enjoy a little freedom. So they make the most of it, and go yelling through the streets their Italian Marseillaise; boys whistle and scream after drums, and altogether it looks like general election day at home, only nobody is drunk.

The trains from Camerlata (the Como station) to Milan have been reëstablished, and coming down here we had absolutely but one wounded soldier with us, and but few passengers of any kind. By way of change it was quite a treat. There were six thousand wounded and sick soldiers at Brescia, ten thousand at Milan, eleven hundred at Bergamo, several hundred at Como, and all the villages over a space of forty miles had their proportion.

We found Milan gayer still than when we left it ten days ago. More flags floated from the windows, whether because the supply was then not equal to the demand, or whether the multiplication is a consequence of the Austrians having been driven across the Mincio without prospect of return, I cannot say. Strangers are beginning to arrive in small numbers, but there is no difficulty in getting rooms at the hotels; the preponderance of people at the dinner-table are officers, either lightly wounded, or else on their way to the army. A few American and English gentlemen are on their way to visit the battle-field of Solferino. We met several American officers a few days ago at Brescia, on their way to the Sardinian camp, bearing letters from Count CAVOUR. Their names were Major CRITTENDEN, Capt. TODD, and Lieut. PEGRAM. A son of Gov. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, was also of the party. Capt. TOWERS and Lieut. CARR have been some days in the Piedmontese camp. Major KEARNEY, until now in the staff of Gen. MORRIS, in the French camp, left the hotel at which I write this morning for Paris.

It is a curious sight, the manner in which the French soldier is treated at Milan. Every rich family appears to have taken one or more of the wounded fellows into their houses, and to treat them on the "footing of the most favored people." When they go out driving on the fashionable promenade, the Zouave or Grenadier occupies the back seat with Signora, while Signore sits forward. The Milanese, however, it should be remembered, are, of all the people in Lombardy, the most enthusiastic for the war. They are not under the influence of the priesthood, as are the peasants, and, it is exactly the priests who, in many localities, have sustained the Austrian influence, acting under inspiration from Rome. The Milanese have felt most acutely of all the people of this country the weight of the Austrian yoke, and it is not strange that they should express in every possible way their gratitude to their deliverers. Last evening a barber, taking me for a Frenchman, absolutely refused to take pay for cutting my hair! Whatever I have bought seems quite cheap after Paris prices, and I have not heard the soldiers complain of the merchants. A London journal asserts that the Milanese take advantage of their new money to cheat people in making change. If this be true in isolated instances it is certainly not general. In London they publish also that Count CAVOUR has already extended over this country a system of repression which is to assimilate the Government of the future Kingdom of Sardinia to that of France. We see absolutely nothing of this here, while people on the contrary are rejoicing at having gained their liberty—the first they have enjoyed in fifty years. The Press has been curtailed of some of its privileges, but it requires no depth of sense to comprehend that a Press which is in operation in immediate proximity to an army, ought to be controlled so as not to give information to the enemy. A man who gives information to the enemy is punished; why should not a journal at least be controlled? It is news here that the people of Lombardy have passed from freedom into despotism; they believed and were rejoicing in quite the contrary.

The Milanese compare their Corso to the Boulevards of Paris, a provincialism we may well excuse in favor of their *amour propre*. The Corso is certainly a gay and attractive street as we see it now, crowded with citizens in their best attire, with innumerable officers in brilliant uniforms, and with soldiers in as many different uniforms as there are arms in the allied service. But it lacks the seal of elegance that belongs to the Boulevards. With the exception of a few of the men, the people are neither good-looking nor well dressed. There are an immense number of deformed and mal-formed people: clothes fit badly, notwithstanding the most persistent efforts to the contrary, and beggars of the most hideous kind abound. We see revived here the fop, that excrescence of the fashionable world which abounds in Broadway, is not known on the Boulevards, and is rarely seen in Regent-street. It has been so long since I saw a specimen of this genus, that I gazed at the first one as if he had been some fresh imported animal. The Milanese ladies are forsaking the really pretty and coquetish veil, for the bonnet, but such a bonnet! it is a pity they don't stick to the veil. With the loss of the veil they lose the last point of beauty in their dress, for the rest of their toilette is only remarkable by its lack of elegance. The Milanese ladies are brunettes, and with naked heads, the long black veil falling down from their combs, and a fan always in movement, but gracefully moving, they are both picturesque and charming. Some of them promenade in low-necked dresses, and I confess that such as I saw lost nothing by their choice of style. The French officers, I am told, have made sad havoc among the hearts of the fair Milanese; but this is not astonishing, for they are handsome, gentlemanly, and dignified men, who show to great advantage in this country. Besides, are they not the liberators of these fair ladies? *Ils sont en pays conquis, les coquins!* I heard of a case in which a wealthy gentleman, who had gone to one of the hospitals and taken a wounded Zouave to his house, was obliged to go and beg of the officer in charge to take him back again; his daughter had fallen desperately in love with the beard, the decorations, and the dare-devil countenance of the Zouave.

We hear the French Marseillaise sung every evening in the streets by Frenchmen, but they are neither officers nor soldiers who indulge in this exercise. These listen quietly without manifestations of any kind, while the crowd cheer and *bis* each verse. The whole town, in fact, seems given up to patriotic singing, and in the evening the circulation of carriages in the Corso is almost impassable. Besides this, the church bells seem to have been seized with a wonderful flux of sound, but whether it is for Italian independence or for a multiplicity of saints that are always going up or coming down I do not know. It is a wonderful country this for cathedrals and priests and holy days.

We saw here some of the unfortunate fellows who were spilled on the road the day of the flight from Castiglione to Brescia. Their rapid recovery from their wounds, and the hardships of their voyage in search of a hospital, only shows the superior vitality of men habituated to the hardships of a camp life.

I have seen the official bulletins of the battle of Solferino, and give no credit whatever to their statements of the number of killed and wounded. They are simply impossible, unless explained to mean "killed and *badly* wounded."

I have just seen a copy of the *Indépendence Belge*, which says that there were no Lombards or Hungarians in the battle of Solferino—that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was afraid to trust them after the experience of Magenta. Whatever may have been His Majesty's fears in this particular, he certainly did not withhold these men from the battle, for an immense majority of the seven thousand prisoners I saw were of these two classes. I passed through them all, spoke to them, heard them talk, and afterwards saw them in the court of the municipal Palace at Brescia, where I was permitted to converse with them and to offer them little presents in money and cigars. I have thus a right to judge of the nationality of the prisoners taken at Solferino; and it is surely the most glaring comment upon the injustice of his cause when men, in the midst of a battle, commanded by their sovereign, lay down their arms in a mass and forsake him.

FRANCIS JOSEPH went into the present war boasting not only of the fidelity of the Hungarians, but even of the Lombards, and he constantly made use of this argument in his diplomatic papers. He is now reaping his just retribution, for neither Hungarians nor Lombards have fought as they know how to fight if their cause was their own. It was the *corps d'élite* of the Austrian army, made up almost exclusively of Germans, that did the most harm to the French at Solferino. The exception must be made of the Hungarian cavalry, but this is a corps which enjoys a great reputation, and they fought, it is to be presumed, from a spirit of pride, and not from love to their sovereign.

In my reports of the battle of Solferino, gathered from officers and soldiers who took part in the battle, I made MCMAHON's division fall, in the swinging movement of the French line, upon the mamelon of Solferino. This appears to be a mistake. MCMAHON touched further along upon the ridge, and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS fell upon Solferino and did the fighting there. It is true that MCMAHON's corps did less fighting than either BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' or NIEL's. But NAPOLEON feared that the enemy outnumbered him, and that they might execute a flank movement on his right, which would be fatal to him. He, therefore, massed a large force under MCMAHON in the centre, to act as a menace to the Austrian centre, and to keep them together, so as to weaken their flanks, and permit NIEL not only to execute his circumference movement, but also to prevent the enemy from flanking him. The plan succeeded. The enemy did attempt the flank movement, both on the right wing, beyond the village of Medole, and on the left wing on the shores of the Lake Garda. Both attempts were frustrated.

The people of Milan seem to think NAPOLEON is going to have a long siege of it at Mantua. They have great confidence in NAPOLEON's invincibility, but they have been taught to believe that Mantua is impregnable. A Milanese said to me: "Oh, he may take Verona; it is no stronger than Sebastopol. But Mantua!" The fact is, Mantua is not only surrounded with water, but for miles outside the water it is surrounded with deep mud, through which neither horses nor artillery can move an inch. This state of things is effected by canals and sluice-gates, and in time of peace the inundated fields are cultivated with rice. But NAPOLEON has provided for everything. By means of the river Mincio he is going to place on the lake some gun-boats, with monstrous siege guns, and then we'll see.

I leave to-morrow to rejoin the army at Villafranca, beyond the Mincio, passing by Peschiera to see the bombardment, which has already commenced on the side of the Austrians. The Piedmontese are rapidly constructing their parallels; yesterday they had finished their second, and they will soon commence the cannonading of the place. They are losing about five men daily in the trenches.

Lieut. DE KISS is at the hotel at which I write, awaiting the arrival of KOSSUTH. What the intentions of these gentlemen are I have been unable to ascertain; but it is quite safe to say that the most of the wild designs attributed to them are without foundation. MALAKOFF.

Affairs at the Austrian Head-Quarters.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VERONA, Tuesday, June 28.

The advisers of his Imperial Majesty, FRANCIS JOSEPH, have at last made up their minds that it is impossible, under present circumstances, to defend the line of the Mincio. Accordingly, the headquarters of the Second Army, under Count SCHLICK, came into Verona last night from Villafranca; the headquarters of the First Army, under WIMPFFEN, being transferred to Mantua.

Whatever plan of campaign the Allies may finally adopt, whether Mantua be first besieged or Verona assaulted, it will be found a hard undertaking to capture either of those places. We hear that the Allies are armed with artillery which can send shells to a distance of 8,000 mètres. This will make the fortresses particularly uncomfortable in the event of bombardment. But bombarding will not suffice. There must be a good deal of fighting at close quarters before anything can be done. Verona, Mantua, and the other strongholds of this great military quadrangle are very much stronger than they were ten years ago. There are great field works to be taken before any approach can be made to the main defences, and in the meanwhile Austria may have brought together again an army capable of risking another general action. At present, painful as it must be for Austria to confess it, she cannot risk a general engagement, and this is owing as much to the loss of confidence among the lower ranks of the army as to the diminution in numbers caused by the battle of Solferino. I should not be doing my duty as a truthful exponent of the situation here if I were to pass over this fact in silence. The soldiers had one moment of enthusiasm; that was when the Emperor led them in person on the 23d to the advanced positions from which he intended to attack the enemy; but the events of the 24th seriously affected the *morale* of the army. Instead of attacking, as they were led to expect, they had to repel the assaults of the Allies, who, knowing what was before them, had halted for a meal at 2 o'clock in the morning. The Austrians, whose baggage and cooking utensils accompany the columns on in the advance, bivouacked on the night of the 23d, and were attacked before they could get their breakfast. The baggage and cooking-carts were obliged to return to the rear out of the fire of the Allies, and the result was that the army of the Kaiser had to fight on empty stomachs. Hunger and hard knocks have a tendency to discourage even the bravest soldier. I was astonished to see men from the field of Solferino retiring unwounded, and laying down exhausted when out of reach of the enemy's fire. I am told that many so exhausted laid themselves down only to die. The mystery is explained when one considers that these cases arose from want of ordinary sustenance. Your own correspondent, who had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, was very much exhausted when he reached Villafranca; but he had not to fight on an empty stomach. The prisoners taken by the Austrians mostly carried something eatable or drinkable, and the latter could not but feel discouragement when they considered that they were less prepared for holding out against privation than their opponents.

Other remarkable circumstances have come to my knowledge which cannot but be regarded as serious mishaps. I have spoken of the non-appearance of LICHTENSTEIN's corps (the Second) on the field. It appears that this corps, which should have taken part in the action of the day, was halted in consequence of the approach of some French cavalry in its vicinity, and that Prince LICHTENSTEIN, for reasons which he will doubtless have to explain, returned to Mantua. Again, Gen. ZEDWITZ, commanding the cavalry brigade of the First Army, instead of advancing, as he should have done, fell back on them, thus depriving the Emperor of six regiments of horse and a considerable amount of artillery. Thus, while on the part of the Allies all the available guns that could be brought into action were used, on the side of the Austrians the artillery was weak and utterly unable to oppose an effectual fire to that of the enemy. It is true, on the other hand, that the French artillery did not commit the havoc which it might have done had its fire throughout the day been true to the mark, instead of being over it. Still, the effect of the inferiority under which the Austrians suffered in this respect was disastrous, as it prevented them from repelling the advance of the infantry opposed to them. Among the wounded, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000 who are now in Verona and the surrounding villages, it is remarkable how few are suffering from wounds inflicted by artillery. The soldiers admit that they preferred being in the front, under musketry fire, to being in reserve, as the shells and shrapnel of the French did more harm at some distance in rear of the line of battle than in the front of the action. Thus it was that the Generals in-Chief and their Staff, who generally are less exposed than the rest of the army, were all day under a heavy artillery fire. Thus it was that the Emperor was placed in considerable danger in the very rear of his army.

The Austrians do not cease to deplore the absence of necessary reserves at Cavriana, feeling sure that had dispositions been made to that end the day would have been not only less disastrous than it turned out to be, but might have had a result altogether different from that which they now lament. BENEDEK, it seems, did wonders. He successfully repulsed at Pozzolengo the whole Piedmontese army and drove it to Rivoltella, but when the centre was cut through, although he had made seven hundred prisoners and taken some guns, he was obliged to retire on Sallonse.

The official lists of the losses suffered by the Austrians are gradually coming in. Those of the Seventh, Fifth and First Corps are 210 officers killed and wounded. Privates and non-commissioned officers, 8,000 killed and wounded. Separated from their corps, or missing, about 4,000. Of the latter the greater part have been brought together again. Of the Eighth Corps, under BENEDEK, the losses were less serious; but I am not sure of the source whence the numbers are obtained. I am informed that BENEDEK lost 20 officers and about 1,000 men killed and wounded.

The line of the Mincio having been abandoned, all the bridges have been destroyed; those of Goito, Valleggio and Monzambano having been set on fire.

His Majesty the Emperor is still here, but there is no saying how long he may remain. If Verona be besieged he cannot stay there, and it is expected that he will soon retire to a position where he can with more safety and effect conduct the movements of his army. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Verona, it will not perish of hunger. Quantities of grain have been stored in every available place, and 25,000 Hungarian oxen are either here or in the immediate vicinity. Gen. URBAN has assumed the supreme command of the fortress, the internal economy of which is now settled under the most rigid war regulations. No one is allowed to stand within 300 yards of the walls: no one allowed to go in or out without a special pass, and the black and yellow colors on his arm. A proclamation has been made public by Gen. URBAN, in which he declares that he has assumed the command entrusted to him by his Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH. It has come to his knowledge that the proclamations hitherto issued have not been respected as they should have been. For this reason he thinks it necessary to state to the public that he will act with rigor against evil deeds or ill intentions; and, in order that the public may know what they have to expect, he declares that he is a loyal Austrian, in whom all may put their trust; while, for his own part, his trust is in himself.

The loss of artillery in the action of Solferino is stated to-day to amount to five guns, which could no be removed owing to the carnage they had sustaine

ITALIAN POLICY OF THE FRENCH.

The Undercurrent of Italian Opinion—Distrust of Napoleon—Rumors of Misunderstanding between the Allied Monarchs—The Roman Difficulty—Fears of a Premature Peace.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

I am almost afraid to consign to paper the low murmurs that reach me like the rumblings of the volcano before the storm bursts out. Remember, I do not give myself out for a prophet; I am not in the secret of the Emperor, nor of his staff; but, if I am not very much mistaken, the long-matured political plans of the Emperor have not succeeded as that splendid attack *improvisé* of Solferino did succeed; nor are the King and the Emperor as cordial friends as two victors should be within a week after such a day of glory as the 23d June proved for both.

When the Emperor undertook to liberate Italy from the Austrian, he was led to believe that the Italians would sacrifice all idea of a Republic to the one great necessity of independence. And in this he was not deceived; at least three-fourths of the Republicans have taken part in this war—i. *e.*, have given to it either their moral or material aid; the remaining fourth, who could not conquer their aversion to the murderers of Rome, respecting the will of the nation, have kept a dignified silence, and are waiting until the Italians have lived "through their delusion," as they term it—until the time shall come for a purely national flag to be once more unfurled. But ready as the Italians were to sacrifice a pet form of government and to defer the acquisition of liberty in order to become independent, their resolve to obtain a national unity, republican or monarchical, has never decreased. The actual sufferings of the inhabitants of the Roman States and of the kingdom of the two Sicilies is scarcely inferior to that of Austrian subjects; and if either of these had been the first to declare for VICTOR EMANUEL, no one would have given them credit for any greater virtue than that of a very natural desire to better their condition. But Tuscany, mildly governed Tuscany, was the first to declare VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy—to tender her adhesion to him as such. Now, as I wrote you long ago, and as I still maintain, Tuscany was appropriated to Plon Plon, and his Imperial cousin was but too glad to dispose of so troublesome a customer. Plon-Plon was sent to Tuscany—he was received with acclamation, praises of the magnanimous Emperor mingled with the greetings; nevertheless Tuscany gave him unmistakable signs of a pure resolve to belong to *Victor Emanuel, King of Italy*, and to no one else, The Emperor had hoped that the gratitude of the Tuscans would prompt them to proclaim Plon-Plon King, and that he should be able to say to Europe, "he reigns by the will of the Tuscans;" he finds instead that nothing short of brute force will induce the Tuscans to change their resolution; consequently Plon-Plon is told to change his tone—*to scout the idea of accepting Tuscany*, and after three months parading from Dan to Beersheba, and back again, he appears at Parma with the Fifth Corps of the French army furious at having been played with in this way, and the Tuscans under ULLOA anxious beyond measure to renew their feats of Curtatone and Montanaro. Now, it is possible that the Emperor might look over this little derangement of his plans, considering it easy to find another throne for Plon-Plon; but another and still more serious trouble arises in the Legations. The moment the Austrians are compelled to retire, the inhabitants of the Papal States, whom brute force alone has prevented from dethroning the Pope every day since 1848, throws off the hated yoke and proclaims Re VICTOR King. What can the Emperor do He told the Italians from Milan to organize them selves in a military way, to rally round the King' standard, and follow him on the path to honor, promising not to offer any impediment to the expression of their legitimate wishes. They have done so! Perhaps he meant only to speak to the Lombards? Then he should have said so clearly. He cannot now send troops to crush the Italians for their prompt obedience to his call; and on the other hand he has guaranteed the temporal dominions of the Church to the Pope—so he cannot help his subjects to rebel. He is between two dilemmas. On the one hand the French Clergy will do their utmost to rouse an insurrection in France if the Pope be assailed with even the indirect consent of the Emperor; on the other the massacres at Perugia have set not only the inhabitants of the Papal States frantic, but all the Italians. As long as they believe that the Emperor will (if he does not help) consent to their taking vengeance for those infamies, they are still his ardent admirers; but already his silence has shocked them. Calming words from GUYON are no longer sufficient for the Romans. And depend on it, when the last Austrian is withdrawn from Comacchio and Parma, they will take matters into their own hands. The Emperor knows this. He knows that VICTOR EMANUEL is profoundly grieved at the existing state of things; that he does not see, and cannot be made to see, why he should not be King of Italy, since the Italians wish it. What is to be done? That is the question. I repeat that I am not one of the initiated; but the impression is strong here that he is wavering as to whether, after all, he will drive the Austrians clean out of the Peninsula! If he wavers—if he shows signs of making Peace till this is done—woe to the French name in Italy! Woe to the unhappy Venetians, who will have to bear all the brunt of Austrian vengeance! Woe to the volunteers under GARIBALDI, who will fight as long as breath remains in one of them, until the last Austrian be hunted from the Italian Alps! But it may not be as bad as this. Perhaps Venice may be freed from the Austrian, but made into a separate kingdom under the Archduke MAX. Perhaps this panic has no foundation. NAPOLEON has said that Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Will he prove himself as incapable or unfaithful in the face of Europe? I will not think so! Yet the unnecessarily slow approach of the Franco-Sardo fleet towards Venice seems to give color to the panic, for I can call it nothing else, which seems to have seized on all.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT PARIS.

Speeches of Judge Mason, G. F. Train, and other Spread-Eagle Orators.

From our own Reporter.

PARIS, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

Independence Day did not pass by in Paris unnoticed. The Americans were to have had a grand national dinner at the grand Hotel du Louvre: I say national, but mean, by those who were national men, for there are those residing abroad who are so far from being true citizens of our great Republic, that they not only do not attend on such an occasion, but frequently, as in this instance, actually oppose the attempt to get it under way. It was, however, in the same energetic hands that carried through the Ball of the 22d of February; and to the resident partner of one American banking house mainly were we indebted for one of the most agreeable dinners we ever sat down to. The idea originated with him, and was carried out successfully.

In spite of all opposition, however, there were present about one hundred guests, Americans far from home, yet quite at home around that board. The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, our Minister, presided, with Vice Presidents H. W. SPENCER, Consul, T. N. DALE, Esq., D. BANKS, Jr., and H. S. LANSING.

The room was decorated with flags, American and French. Two tables ran along the grand dining-room of the Louvre, and one joined the two at the head of the room, which was occupied by the President and his brother officers. The tables were handsomely decorated with many forms and pyramids of curious devices, each surmounted with a pretty little American flag with thirty-three stars—the number reached this day. On the President's table were two forms, each composed of thirty-two columns, each column having upon it a star; suspended above it was a single star, intended by the artist of the hotel to represent the entrance or birth of a new star, just joining its sister stars. The design did him great credit.

After due justice had been done to the eatables, and the cloth removed, Judge MASON rose and made a few remarks upon our absence from home, the day we were celebrating, our history, past, present and future, our destiny, and our duty. He was extremely happy and entertaining. No man can be more so than the Judge on such occasions. He mentioned that this was the first Fourth of July dinner given in Paris over which he had presided since his residence as Minister, and took it as a growth of national feeling in the hearts of Americans abroad. In order, he gave the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—The birthday of a great nation.

The Hon. Mr. KEITT, M. C. of North Carolina, was to respond, but did not attend the dinner.

2. *The Memory of Washington*—God made him *childless*, that he might be the *Father* of his Country.

Drunk in silence, all standing.

3. *The President of the United States.*

No response.

4. *The Emperor and Empress Regent of France.*

No response.

5. *The American Union and the States which comprise it*—Let no sacrilegious hand seek to dissolve the bond which binds them together.

Responded to by the Rev. W. O. LAMSON, Rector o American Episcopal Church in Paris, in a strong and stirring Union speech.

6. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—The great industrial pursuits which give wealth, prosperity and glory to the nation.

No response.

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

Col. COCKS, U. S. A., called for, but did not answer to his name.

8. *The Star-spangled Banner, the Flag of our Country*—Its stripes represent the glorious thirteen States of its natal morn—the stars its youth and manhood. Another star is this day added to its galaxy.

Our old friend, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, well known as "Spread-Eagle TRAIN," author of *Spread-Eagleism, &c., &c.*, responded to this toast in his usual style. His words flow so smoothly and his impromptu poetry so readily that I found it utterly impossible to report him, as I intended; however, a brother craftsman has favored me with a copy of his speech, which I inclose you herewith.

9. *The Memory of the Heroes who fought and dier while Battling for the Honor and Righ's of their Country.*

Responded to by Mr. DON PETERS HALSEY, of Virginia, who took the occasion to say a word for his fair country*women* engaged in purchasing Mount Vernon, as having done more to revere the memory of the immortal WASHINGTON than all the nation had yet done, as seen in their unfinished monument at Washington City.

10. *Honor to France, the early and great ally of the United States*—May the friendship of the two countries be perpetuated.

Responded to by Mr. BRADSHAW, of the New-York Bar.

11. *The Press*—The enlightened guide and reflector of public opinion. Truth is always victorious when free to combat error.

Responded to very happily by JNO. BIGELOW, Esq. of the *Evening Post.*

12. *Our Country*—To-day in a foreign land we renew our devotion;

"Where'er we roam, what other realms we see,"
Our hearts untraveled ever turn to thee.

Responded to by Mr. LOGAN HUNTON, of Louisiana.

13. *The Ladies*—God bless them! Advocates for human liberty in all things save the bonds in which they hold us.

Responded to by Mr. FRANCIS G. YOUNG, of New-York.

When the toasts were about half finished we were entertained with the music of Musard's Concert Band, which had been sent for, arriving only after the close of their nightly concert. It was to be regretted they had not been present the entire evening, as the music was most delightful, but they could not give up their regular engagements.

In consequence of feeble health and the heat, at the close of the regular toasts Judge MASON vacated the Chair, and as he left the room was loudly cheered. His leaving was the signal for the ladies to leave also, for *we had ladies present.* Among them we noticed Mrs. MASON, Mrs. DALE, Mrs. Dr. EVANS, of Paris; Mrs. HILDANS, Mrs. IRA SMITH, Miss CLARK, of New-York, and several others whose names we did not know. Their presence was one of the most beautiful and agreeable features of a very pleasant evening. Col. LANSING was called upon to preside for the balance of the evening, and upon his taking the Chair, speeches, volunteer toasts, and songs familiar at home, were given in rapid succession, until the small hours were reached, when the President declared the day closed, and with nine cheers for the Union forever, the party broke up. This reunion of our countrymen, on a foreign soil upon our only national day, was most agreeable to all who participated in it. Nothing whatever occurred to mar the festivities in any way. "All went merry as a marriage-bell." The numbers present would have been much larger had there been no opposition, and erroneous impressions given to many who otherwise would have been delighted to have been present. It is to be *regretted* that such should have been the case, but *more* that Americans should carry into foreign lands their petty business jealousies, and their exclusive feelings. There should be one day—that, *our only one*—when all should unite on one common platform, and do honor to our country and our flag.

Capt. COMSTOCK was invited to attend, but could not leave his ship, the *General Admiral*, as he sails this 7th inst., for Cronstadt.

Capt. SCHESTAKOFF, of the Russian Navy, who superintended the building of the *General Admiral*, was present, and in response to a toast for the ship, he made an appropriate reply, and said many flattering things of the United States.

American Coasting Trade.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR asked the Vice President of the Board o Trade whether the American Government regarded the trade by sea between New-York and California as a coasting trade, when the goods were unshipped at Aspinwall and carried across the Isthmus of Panama to be reshipped for California; and, if so, whether it was proposed by her Majesty's Government to address any remonstrance upon the subject to the Government at Washington; also, whether the cargo of another British vessel had not been seized by the American Government.

Mr. WILSON, (Vice-President of the Board o Trade,) in reply to the latter part of the question, regretted to say it was the fact that the cargo of another British vessel had been seized, in consequence of her being detected in the carriage of guano to a port of the United States. With regard to the former part of the inquiry, a question of very great importance arose, and it behoved the Government to take steps that it should not remain undecided. It would be in the recollection of honorable members that an understanding had been come to with the United States, and that understanding was embodied in a correspondence with the English Minister at Washington at a time when the whole of the privileges conferred by law upon ships of the United States were extended to British vessels engaged in the American service except those engaged in the coasting trade. This expression had been treated as one of a very large and extensive meaning, and had been considered to apply to voyages from an American port to California round Cape Horn. In this claim he did not say that the American Government were not quite right. Strictly speaking, a coasting trade was one that was carried on from one port to another where the territory was continuous; and he thought the other might come under the expression, though no doubt it was carrying it to the extreme. The Government of the United States said that in Europe the same thing was done, and a voyage from Havre to Marseilles was considered to be a coasting voyage, although Spain intervened; and this was only a question of degree, not of principle. But when they came to treat of the export of a cargo from New-York to Aspinwall, and the carriage of it across the Isthmus of Panama, and its reëmbarcation on the other side for California as part of the coasting trade, he thought it was straining the expression beyond its due limits. [Hear, hear.] He thought the question was one of great importance, and instructions had been given to Lord LYONS to put himself into communication with the United States Government on the subject.

Murder of a Sailor on the High Seas—Escape of the Murderer at Sunderland.

On Tuesday, July 5, the ship *Mountaineer*, of 860 tons register, from Warren, State of Maine, United States, commanded by Capt. JOSEPH WILSON, arrived at the South Docks, Sunderland. It appears that a dreadful tragedy was enacted on board this vessel in April, under (as is reported) the following circumstances. The ship sailed from New-Orleans in April, with a cargo of cotton, bound for Holland, the crew being composed of men belonging to different nations. On the 12th May, near the mouth of the British Channel, a quarrel took place on board between JOHN ANDERSON, the second mate, a Hungarian, and one of the seamen, named JOHN BROWN, an Irishman. High words passed, and ANDERSON in his passion seized a "capstan bar," and threw it with great force at BROWN's head. The weapon, however, missed its aim. BROWN now became greatly excited, and threatened to strike ANDERSON. At this period ROBERT WESTCOTT, (an Englishman,) the first mate, came forward, and struck BROWN a heavy blow across the back with an iron "scraper," and thereby inflicted a severe wound, which bled freely. After this a terrible *melée* ensued, and all the three men were seen struggling on the deck together. Upon this, one of the crew, named JOSEPH WOOD (a Corsican), rushed up among them, and drew out a large sheath knife, with which, during the combat, he stabbed BROWN in the abdomen. The captain, who was below at the time, on hearing the noise and confusion on board, hastened on deck. The wounded man ran towards him, exclaiming that he was "a murdered man," and fell down at his feet covered with blood. The unfortunate man was immediately taken up and conveyed to his berth, where he received every attention from the captain, but the next morning he expired. JOSEPH WOOD, in consequence, was put in irons. When the captain arrived at Rotterdam, he reported the whole affair to the resident American Consul. The Consul examined the two mates and WOOD at considerable length; and at the conclusion, both the mates were taken into custody and placed separately on board two American vessels as prisoners for trial on their arrival in the United States. Owing, however, to there being no place vacant for the prisoner WOOD, he was again ordered to be placed in irons, on board of the *Mountaineer*, until her arrival in America, when he was then to be delivered over to the authorities for trial. As soon as the vessel arrived at Sunderland, Capt. WILSON applied to the magistrates to take the prisoner in charge until the ship was ready for sea, but, owing to the peculiar nature of the international law between Great Britain and the United States, they declined to interfere. The prisoner, therefore, remained in irons on board the vessel. On Tuesday night last, at 10 o'clock, he was placed between decks, closely handcuffed. The hatches were fastened down, and a watchman was placed on deck. But at an early hour on Wednesday morning it was found that the prisoner had succeeded in making his escape out of the cabin window, which was twelve feet above the water, by means of a rope. Considerable search has been made for the fugitive, but as yet without success. On Thursday Captain WILSON again applied to the Sunderland magistrates to grant him the assistance of the police to search for the prisoner throughout the district. The application was granted

The Connecticut State Agricultural Society have concluded negotiations with the Brewster Park Association, of New-Haven, for the free use of the Park for a week, including the track, and the privilege of erecting buildings and stalls. The Park has just been completed. The Fair will be held on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of October.

THE LOSS OF THE ALMA.

A Story of Shipwreck and Suffering.

From a Correspondent of the London Times.

ADEN, Friday, June 17.

On the morning of the 15th intelligence reached Aden of the stranding of the *Alma* on the Moosedjerah, one of the reefs, or rather islets, which form the Kharnesh group, about 70 miles to the north of Perim, in the Red Sea. The news was brought by Mr. BAKER, the second officer, who, in company with Mr. NEWALL, the contractor for the Red Sea Telegraph Cable, had volunteered to go to Mokha in one of the ship's boats to procure a supply of water. To the prudence and foresight of these two gentlemen is due the merit of having secured for the unfortunate crew and passengers the readiest relief available, and thereby of having shortened the sufferings of all, and, in all probability, of having saved the lives of many. The following account of the catastrophe, for which I am mainly indebted to one whose services on the sad occasion will long be remembered with gratitude by the passengers generally, but who does not wish his name to be mentioned, will be read with deep interest by the public at home:

At 6 A. M., on Saturday, the 11th of June, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Alma*, commanded by Capt. HENRY, left Aden with about 400 persons on board, of whom upwards of 150 were passengers, many of them invalids from India, returning to England on furlough. Of these there were 30 ladies and about as many children and infants. Capt. HENRY had been ailing at Aden, and had been obliged to make over his charge to Mr. DAVIS, the chief officer. On Saturday night he had a severe attack of fever, and only left his cabin early the following morning to see his fine vessel hard and fast upon a reef.

The circumstances of such a disaster cannot be fairly discussed without a formal investigation, so that, although the facts, as stated in this narrative, may be fully relied upon as such, the responsibility attached to them must be apportioned by a proper and competent tribunal. It is but honest, however, to state that all concerned seem at a loss to account satisfactorily for the catastrophe. The reef is, in part, an island, rising about 40 feet out of the sea, and the night was sufficiently clear to show the outline of the rock at a distance more than ample to have enabled those in charge, had each man been on the alert, to steer clear of danger.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 12th, the *Alma* was stopped and a sounding taken to check her position, it being supposed that she was off Mokha, where it is usual to change the course, so as to pass to the eastward of the reefs forming part of the Kharnesh group. The chief officer reported to Capt. HENRY a depth of 23 fathoms, which agrees with the soundings marked on the chart in the position in which the vessel was supposed to be off Mokha. Capt. HENRY thereupon desired the course to be altered, with the concurrence, I believe, of the chief officer, and also of old BUSHREA, known to be the best pilot on the station, and who had accompanied the *Cyclops* during her last survey of the in-shore reefs and soundings for the Red Sea Telegraph Company. The weather was fine, and the moon (nearly full) had set about an hour, when a sudden but gentle shock was felt, succeeded by two others, and then the vessel suddenly stopped, and in three minutes lay over on the starboard side, so as to cover the deck with water half way up from the stern to the funnel. It is reported that on perceiving that something had gone wrong, the engineer was about to back astern, but that Capt. HENRY, most providentially divining the true state of the case, shouted out, "Full speed; go on!" Had the former suggestion been carried out, there is every reason to fear that the vessel would have gone down bodily, as, although her bows were high and dry, there were 24 feet of water under her stern. On the occurrence of the first shock most of those on board thought that a bugger had been run down; the truth, however, was soon apparent, for there was the reef, as plain as the funnel itself, extending close alongside from the bowsprit along the port quarter. Of the 159 passengers, about one-third were sleeping on deck; all of those on the starboard side, both in the cabins and on the deck, were literally washed about by the water amidst chairs, tables, benches, mattresses, and deck-gear, before they could get sufficiently on their legs to reach the saloon, or the port side of the vessel. The confusion which ensued for a few minutes can only be described as a Babel, not of tongues, but of screams. To move about on deck or in the saloon was impossible, the ship being at an angle of 45 degrees, and everyone believed that in a few minutes she would founder. The native crew, consisting of some 200 Lascars and Seedees, ran forward, climbed over the bowsprit, and leaped upon the reef, and had it not been for the admirable and systematic manner in which the passengers, stewards, and four English quartermasters assisted the officers in getting the people towards the port bulwarks, and in lowering the boats, there can be no doubt that most of the Europeans would have found a watery grave, or been left to die a lingering death. Major FANE, and Captains COOKE and RUSSELL, of Her Majesty's 73rd, and Dr. WILLIAMS, of the *Alma*, were swimming and diving for the first half hour, dragging half-drowned women and children out of their berths, and from among the *débris* of the cabin, where they were jammed by the flow of water rushing in through the open ports. The stairs to the cabins were very soon impassable, and a great proportion of the ladies and children were hoisted on deck from the arms of these four brave men through the skylights, and through the ports on the upper side of the vessel. How everyone was ultimately saved cannot be explained by the passengers themselves; for there were 20 children under 5 years old, and at least 20 ladies so weak and ill that they could scarcely move alone, even in fine weather; and, most wonderful of all, Mr. and Mrs. BARNES, severally 85 and 79 years of age, who were returning to England to spend their remaining days among their great grandchildren, after a residence of more than half a century in India.

Within half an hour every one was on deck, held or lashed to the rigging, three boats were afloat and manned by officers from the ship, stewards and passengers, and then the Anglo-Saxon race again proved that preëminence in courage and determination which have won for them a moral superiority over the whole world. Silence being almost restored, a row of gentlemen lined the port bulwarks, and every lady and child was carried from arm to

The most sickly were kept on board during the night, but the following morning they had also to be provided for on shore. A few, who were very ill, were landed at once, and these being placed under the medical care of Dr. WELSH, the worthy and able surgeon in charge of the European General Hospital, could not be better cared for. All are now waiting the arrival of the steamers from Bombay and Australia, hourly expected, and it is to be hoped that accommodation will be available in the two ships to take the sufferers on to Suez.

I ought not to omit to mention that during the first excitement consequent upon the wreck, every box, trunk and portmanteau come-at-able, were forced open and rifled by natives belonging to the ship. This being a well-known fact, Capt. HENRY requested Capt. PULLEN's assistance to institute a general search on shore. All hands were accordingly mustered, as if to go afloat, and a guard of twenty sailors and marines kept them together, while ten others, accompanied by Capt. PULLEN, Capt. HENRY and Mr. GIBBORNE ransacked every bundle in the place. As very little was found under this ordeal, the natives were next stripped one by one, and bags of silver and gold, watches, &c., were then brought to light. The boatswain had not commenced distributing the awards for such infamous conduct when the passengers quitted the reef; but as Mr. MAYES, the master of the *Cyclops*, with twenty men was left there, we doubt not that by this time the natives have been justly dealt with.

Capt. HENRY and his officers remain on the ree with all the crew, in the hope of saving the hull of the vessel. The *Furious*, as above stated, has gone to her assistance, and Capt. PULLEN, on his return up the Red Sea, will in all probability codperate in the attempt. The *Alma*, built by Mr. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, is a noble ship, and of immense strength, and it is confidently believed that, with proper appliances and ordinary skill, she may be got off the reef. Brigadier COGHLAN has authorized Capt. OSBORNE to avail himself of the services of the *Auckland* and *Lady Canning* steamers, should he fall in with them in the Red Sea, and with the united energy and perseverance of such officers and men, no effort will be left untried to rescue the ill-fated *Alma*. The *Furious*, it all probability, reached the reef during the afternoon of the 17th.

P. S.—The *Bombay* has just arrived from Bombay, and arrangements have been made to take most of the passengers from the *Alma* on to Suez this evening. Capt. PEPPS, the commander, has offered to do all in his power to accommodate them on board. Should any remain behind they will proceed on in the *Columbia*, hourly expected from Australia.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

HARVARD COMMENCEMENT.

Class-Meetings—Annual Necrology—Exercises of the Graduating Class—Degrees Conferred.

The exercises of Commencement Week at Harvard began, on Tuesday evening, with the Class Meetings. The Boston *Journal* says:

"One of the most pleasant meetings of last evening was that of the class of 1849, at the Parker House. Of the seventy-eight young gentlemen who graduated in this class less than half a dozen have deceased. Last evening's reunion, at which thirty were present, commenced at 6 o'clock, and continued until 2 this morning. It was a season of informal and unconstrained sociality until 1 o'clock, at which hour the members of the class commenced relating their individual experience (including family statistics) during the past ten years. Other classes were assembled at the same time in the same building. We learn that the subject of establishing class scholarships is beginning to attract considerable attention in many classes. It is proposed to raise a fund in each class, and to devote the proceeds to the assistance of such students as the trustees may consider worthy."

The Annual Necrology of Harvard is published in the Boston *Advertiser*, covering two pages of that sheet. Forty of the Alumni have died during the past year, as follows:

Class.	Name.	Age.	Time and place of decease
1787.	Abiel Abbot,	98.	W. Cambridge, Mass., 31 January, 1859.
1788.	William Fawyer,	88.	Boston, 18 April, 1859.
1794.	Isaac Brayman,	88.	Georgetown, Mass., 26 December, 1858.
1795.	Francis J. Oliver,	80.	Middletown, Conn., 21 August, 1858.
1796.	James Kendall,	89.	Plymouth, Mass., 17 March, 1859.
1799.	Parker Cleaveland,	78.	Brunswick, Me., 15 October, 1858.
1802.	S. K. Livermore,	80.	Milford, N. H., 10 July, 1859.
1802.	Ichabod Nichols,	74.	Cambridge, Mass., 2 January, 1859.
1803.	William Draper,	78.	Mackinac, Michigan, 9 August, 1858.
1805.	Eben. Hubbard,	74.	Near Nashville, Tenn., 2 September, 1858.
1807.	Joshua Prescott,	78.	Reading, Mass., 1 January, 1859.
1807.	Seth F. Swift,	71.	Oswego, N. Y., 12 October, 1858.
1808.	Nath'l. Wright,	73.	Lowell, Mass., 5 November, 1858.
1809.	Dr. Samuel Scollay,	74.	Smithfield, Va., 11 January, 1857.
1810.	Lemuel Capen,	69.	Boston, 28 August, 1858.
1811.	Thomas G. Cary,	67.	Nahant, Mass., 3 July, 1859.
1814.	Jonathan Porter,	67.	Medford, Mass., 11 June, 1859.
1814.	Wm. H. Prescott,	62.	Boston, 28 Jan., 1859.
1815.	George Eustis,	62.	New Orleans, 22 December, 1858.
1816.	Aug. Thorndike,	61.	Boston, 25 Nov., 1858.
1820.	Charles Butterfield,	61.	Tyngsborough, Mass., 26 July, 1858.
1822.	B. C. C. Parker,	62.	New-York City, 28 January, 1859
1825.	Clifford Derr,	52.	Somerville, Mass., 19 August, 1858.
1826.	Samuel Sawyer,	54.	Cambridge, Mass., 5 January, 1859.
1830.	Horatio S. Eustis,	46.	Issaquena County, Mis., 5 September, 1858.
1830.	Barzillai Frost,	54.	Concord, Mass., 8 December, 1858.
1834.	Eugene Fuller,	44.	At Sea, 21 June, 1859.
1835.	Aaron L. Lelard,	45.	Detroit, Michigan, 14 November, 1858.
1836.	Edward A. Crowninshield,	41.	Boston, 20 February, 1859.
1838.	William A. Briggs,	39.	Baltimore, Md., 19 May, 1859.
1838.	Asa H. Whitney,	39.	Vicksburgh, Miss., 8 October, 1858.
1843.	Joseph H. Walker,	36.	Boston, 16 October, 1858.
1848.	Enoch L. Cummings,	31.	Portland, Me., 21 January, 1859.
1851.	George Bradford,	30.	Watertown, Mass., 17 February, 1859
1851.	Francis O. Tabney,	28.	Beyrout, Syria, 26 December, 1858.
1851.	William P. Field,	31.	Newton, Mass., 5 May, 1859.
1853.	William H. Rowe,	27.	Boston, 29 July, 1858.
1853.	John H. Sullivan,	25.	Lake Michigan, 27 August, 1858.
1854.	David H. Mordecai,	25.	Nice, Italy, 22 January, 1859.
1854.	Alfred H. Preston,	24.	Rome, Italy, 16 January 1859.

Of this number, 14 were lawyers, 9 clergymen, 6 physicians, 3 merchants, 1 Professor, 1 historian, (Mr. PRESCOTT), 1 engineer, 1 druggist, and 4 had no profession.

The formal exercises of Commencement Week began on Wednesday, with the usual display. According to custom, the Governor of the State and the Council went out from Boston to Cambridge under the military escort of the "Lancers," and all Boston followed after. The procession was formed at Gore Hall, under the marshalship of GEORGE LAURENCE, and marched to the First Church, where its arrival was greeted with the music of the "Brigade Band"—of which Band the *Journal* observes:

"As the procession entered the church, the Boston Brigade Band, which, as a matter of course, furnished the music, played "Fair Harvard." For thirty years the Brigade Band have attended Commencement exercises without having been formally called by the authorities, so much an auxiliary of the College have they become."

The Graduating Class numbered ninety-two. Twenty young gentlemen delivered orations, dissertations, disquisitions, essays. The Latin Salutatory was given by JOHN C. GRAY. The names of the Graduates are as follows:

Francis Illingwood Abbott, Henry Huston Abbott, Pelham Warren Ames, Loring Wount Bailey, Francis Balch, William Barney, Wm. Barrett, George Wellington Batchelder, Andrew Tucker Bates, Claston Francis Becher, George Baty Blake, Henry May Bond, William Sturgis Bond, Wm. Beverly Brown, Franklin Burgess, Chaplin Howard Carpenter, George Leonard Chaney, Charles Chauncey, Jacob Abbott Cram, Edward Curtis, Edmund Henry Cushing, Heyward Cutting, Charles Augustus Daniels, George Draper, Henry T. Duncan, James Harris Ellison, Oscar Ely, William Everett, James Harrison Fay, Henry Martyn Field, Daniel Francis Fitz, James Mairs Freeman, George Franklin French, Henry Weld Fuller, John Chipman Gray, Francis Boott Greenough, Frederic Sears, Grand de Hauteville, David Byslop Hayden, Samuel Haven Hilliard, Frederic May Holland, Amor Leander Hollingsworth, Edward William Hooper, Francis Custis Hopkinson Henry Parker Hoppin, Charles Waldsmith Horne, Henry Jackson How, William Reed Huntington, William Henry Keighler, William Eliot Lamb, Samuel Wood Langmaid, Andrew James Lathrop, George Lawrence, Edwin Cresswell Lewis, George Lyman Locke, Francis William Lothrop, Edward Gilchrist Lowe, Alexander Mckenzie, Robert Wilbern Memminger, George Barney Merrill, Elijah Wight Metcalf, Ellis Loring Motte, William Wells Newell, Michael Norton, Cyrus Pearl Osborne, Horatio Paine, Charles Sanders Pierce, William Hayne Perry, Daniel Swan Preston, Thomas Henry Pryor, Henry Hobson Richardson, John Rowland Ricketson, James Augustus Russell, James Andrews Sawtell, James Schouler, Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff, Daniel Appleton White Smith, James Wesley Stephenson, Albert Stickney, Charles Lewis Swan, Francis Henry Swan, William Willard Swan, Ezra Martin Tebbetts, George Arnold Torrey, Robert Tower, Strong Vincent, Edward Stanley Waters, Charles Joyce White, Abel Theodore Winn, James Avram Winslow, John Winslow—92.

The degree of M. D. was conferred upon 37 candidates; of Bachelor in Science upon 9; of Bachelor of Laws upon 47. The *Traveller* says:

"The number of young men who applied for admission was 140; 40 were admitted without 'conditions,' 80 with conditions, and 20 were rejected. Of the 120 who were admitted, some will apply for admission to advanced standing, and there will be a second examination at the close of the Summer vacation, which begins at once."

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—Albert Pike, of Arkansas; William James Rolfe, of Lawrence; Richard Saltonstall Greenough, of Cambridge; William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo.

Doctor of Divinity—Cyrus Augustus Bartol, of Boston; John Calvin Stockbridge, of Boston; Richard Salter Storrs, of Brooklyn; Howard Crosby, of New-York.

Doctor of Laws—George Barrell Emerson, of Boston; George Perkins March, of Burlington, Vt.; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, of Cambridge; Charles Sumner, of Boston.

The announcement of Mr. SUMNER's name, says the *Advertiser*, was received by the assembly with a cordial burst of applause.

The Boylston prizes for declamation were awarded on Thursday, as follows:

First Prizes—$15 or a gold medal; given to EDWARD CROSBY JOHNSON of the Senior class, and HIRAM SMITH SHURTLEFF of the Junior class.

Second Prizes—$10 or a gold medal; given to WILLIAM EVERETT of the Graduating class, to JAMES ANCRUM WINSLOW of the same, and to HENRY FREEMAN ALLEN of the Senior class.

Meeting of the Alumni of the Divinity School.

REFUSAL OF THE UNITARIAN CLERGY TO RECOGNIZE THEODORE PARKER.

At the close of the exercises of the Graduating Class, the Alumni of the Theological School sat down to dinner in Harvard Hall, which having been duly discussed, the annual meeting of the Association was held in the Old College Chapel. Dr. NEWELL, of Cambridge, presided. The Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE was chosen to deliver the next annual oration.

The striking feature of this meeting was a brisk discussion over a resolution of sympathy with the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, offered by the Rev. M. D. CONWAY, of Cincinnati, but vigorously opposed by Dr. GANNETT, of Boston, and Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, and finally dropped. The following was Mr. CONWAY'S resolution:

Resolved, That the Association has heard with deep regret of the failure, during the past year, of the health of the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, and we hereby extend to him our heart-felt sympathy, and express our earnest hope and prayer for his return, with renewed strength and heart unabated, to the post of duty which he has so long filled with ability and zeal.

The *Traveller* reports the discussions, as follows:

"This resolution was seconded by the Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, who said that he took great pleasure in doing so. Though Mr. PARKER had gone out from them, and said many hard things of them, he still cherished, as the speaker had reason to know, the tenderest feelings towards the members of the Association. Upon no one would kindly sentiments fall with a happier effect than upon Mr. PARKER. They would do him good. It would be manifesting the spirit of Christianity towards Mr. PARKER to bless him, and he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

The Rev. Dr. GANNETT, of Boston, opposed the passage of the resolve. He objected to it as unprecedented. It had never been the custom of the Association to pass votes of this nature. For Mr. PARKER, personally, he entertained feelings of the deepest kindness. He recognized Mr. PARKER'S earnestness, his great learning, and his conscientious devotion to duty. He sympathized with him in his personal affliction, but he was not prepared to vote for the resolution, *because it would be a virtual indorsement of Mr. Parker's position as a preacher.* He (Mr. GANNET) was free to say that he believed a portion of his preaching was calculated to do great good to the world; that it struck deeper into the heart of the great public and social sins than the preaching of any man among us. But another part of his preaching *was doing a great harm to society*, by unsettling men's faith in the doctrines of the Church and in Revelation. Besides, Mr. PARKER had said in past years such severe and bitter things of this Association, that he was convinced that even Christian charity did not demand that they should in this particular case depart from their established custom for his benefit. He closed with renewed assurances of esteem for Mr. PARKER.

The Rev. Dr. BURNUP, of Baltimore, followed in much the same train of argument, urging that the preaching of Mr. PARKER was hostile to faith in the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, expressed for Mr. PARKER the warmest attachments of a class-mate, and sympathized with him in his affliction, but he was not prepared to vote for the resolution. He thought that *Mr. Conway had violated the courtesies of the occasion* by asking them to vote for such a resolution. While he sympathized with the man he could not indorse him as a Christian. Especially his spirit he believed *to be unchristian.* This had been manifested not only in former years, *but in his late book it appeared in a great degree.*

The Rev. CHARLES E. ELLIS, D. D., of Charlestown, took the same view as former speakers of the impropriety of the resolution, and intimated that the object of the mover was not fully expressed; that there was something more than sympathy for Mr. PARKER'S sickness intended.

At this stage of the discussion the meeting became somewhat agitated. Various propositions were made, and it was suggested that the mover withdraw his resolution.

Mr. CONWAY explained, remarking that he had no intention of committing the Association to the theology of Mr. PARKER, and though it was an unprecedented thing for the Association to pass resolutions of this kind, sympathizing with brethren removed by sickness from their fields of labor, that was no reason why they should not change the custom, which would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." If the Association felt the sympathy for Mr. PARKER which they expressed, let them say so by their vote. He reaffirmed that he had no desire to commit the Association to the theology of Mr. PARKER, *and he respectfully declined to withdraw his resolution.*

A motion was then made to adjourn. The Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE insisted upon a vote on the passage of the resolution being taken. He said that here was a question that seemed to him to interest everybody. It was something more than a question of mere form, and he hoped the Association would express their honest conviction. If they entertained sympathy for Mr. PARKER he wished them to say so. But if they did not he wished them to say that, too.

The Rev. Dr. BURNUP again addressed the chair. He commenced an elaborate argument to show that Mr. PARKER was an enemy to the Bible, condemning him for continuing to preach from it while he denied its Divine origin, but he was interrupted by the Rev. Dr. STEBBINS of Woburn, who objected to the passage of the resolution, urging the discontinuance of the discussion and the supression of the question.

About this time, the Rev. Mr. WARE, the Secretary, rose and said that this was a private meeting of the Alumni, and as he observed individuals present who did not appear to be members of the association, some of whom were taking notes, he suggested that the meeting be cleared of all who were not connected with the association, and *that reporters especially be requested to retire.*

Rev. Dr. STEBBINS expressed the hope that the reporters would not be sent away, expressing his belief that they knew well enough what to report and what not to.

The hour having arrived for the delivery of the annual address, the discussion was dropped, and the orator, the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, proceeded. His subject was "The Suspense of Faith."

The Association of the Alumni met in the upper Harvard Hall after dinner, Mr. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, First Vice President, in the Chair. Mr. HENRY G. DENNY, from the Committee on the Library, announced that about $10,000 had been subscribed. A letter was read from Mr. WINTHROP, declining a re-election as President; but a ballot was had, and Mr. WINTHROP was re-elected, together with the old Board of Officers entire. On motion of Mr. CHARLES E NORTON it was voted to procure a statue of JOSIAH QUINCY for the College, by subscription. A Committee of two from each class that was in College under Mr. QUINCY, and thirteen from other classes and the community at large, was appointed to collect subscriptions and obtain the statue. Gov. BANKS was named as Chairman, and President WALKER as Vice-Chairman.

It was voted to have an Alumni festival next year.

Annual Meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held at 9 o'clock, in the lecture room in Harvard Hall, Professor C. C. FELTON in the Chair. The meeting was private. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Prof. C. C. FELTON; Vice-President, the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York; Secretary, W. W. GOODWIN, of Cambridge; Treasurer, N. I. BOWDITCH, of Boston.

The following honorary members were elected: C. F. SHIMMON, of Boston; R. S. GREENOUGH, of Cambridge; Lord LYONS, the British Minister; B. H. HALL, of Troy; JOHN L. SIBLEY, Librarian of Harvard; LORENZO SABINE, of Framingham; and EMORY WASHBURN, of Cambridge.

After the business meeting, the procession was formed and proceeded to the Church, where the oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. SEARS, President of Brown University. His theme was "University Education," considered with reference to what should be included in it, and the comparative importance of classical and scientific and mathematical culture. The orator rather gave the first position to classical pursuits, especially in a strictly collegiate course of study.

At the conclusion of the public exercises, the members proceeded to Harvard Hall to dinner. Prof. C. C. FELTON presided, and introduced the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY, who, upon rising to respond, was greeted by the hearty cheers of the whole company, who rose to their feet to welcome the oldest living graduate.

Mr. QUINCY'S response, says the *Atlas*, was feeling, eloquent and appropriate; in fact, we do not remember ever to have heard anything of the kind that was more so. Mr. QUINCY was graduated at Harvard sixty-nine years ago.

At the conclusion of Mr. QUINCY'S remarks, Prof. FELTON made a brief response, and the Band performed "Auld Lang Syne."

The Rev. Dr. SEARS, the orator of the day, replied very felicitously to a sentiment in his honor; his speech continually elicited applause and merriment. Prof. ELLIOT responded to a sentiment in honor of Harvard. Prof. FELTON, in calling up the Rev. THOS. HILL, of Waltham, read some interesting extracts from letters and papers, received yesterday by him from Athens, in Greece, complimentary to the Rev. JOHN HILL and his wife, who have been missionaries in Athens for 28 years. The Rev. THOMAS HILL responded in a very acceptable speech.

Mr. BURNAP, of Maryland, was the next speaker, and referred appropriately to the munificent liberality of Mr. GEO. PEABODY, of London, a native of Massachusetts.

Captain RODMAN, U. S. A., of West Point, responded to a sentiment complimentary to the Army and the Military Academy.

The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of New-York, being called out, made one of the most taking and telling speeches of the occasion.

The Chaplain of the day, Mr. STETSON, was the next speaker.

Ex-Governor WASHBURN was next called up; he made a capital speech.

Professor LE CONE, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, and others, responded to various sentiments.

Commencement at Hamilton College.

The exercises of Commencement Week at Hamilton College opened on Sunday afternoon, July 17, by a sermon before the Senior Class by the new, talented and popular President of the College, Dr. FISHER. On Sunday evening there was an address before the Society of Christian Research, by the Rev. Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of the New York Union Theological Seminary. His subject was "Development of the Church." On Monday evening the usual prize declamation took place, which the Utica *Observer* says was "unusually excellent and pleasing." On Tuesday morning, according to the annual habit, the Valedictory orations before the two Literary Societies were delivered by J. H. MORTON before the Union, and CHARLES A. HAWLEY before the Phœnix. President FISHER, Dr. HOLLAND, JOHN G. SAXE and others were called out by the students, and made brief addresses. On Tuesday evening the anniversary meeting of the Literary Societies was held before a crowded audience. Dr. HOLLAND, of the Springfield *Republican*, delivered an address. His theme was "Art and Life." JOHN G SAXE followed with a poem entitled "The Press." On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Alumni took place, the Hon. DARIUS PECK, of Hudson, presiding. The Rev. Dr. L. F. DIMMICK was orator. His subject was "Manhood." WM. WIRT HOWE, Esq., of New-York, followed with a poem.

There was a reunion of the Alumni in the evening, at which the usual Necrological Report was read by Prof. NORTH, and speeches were made by several gentlemen.

Commencement at Troy University.

The annual exercises at Troy University closed on the 21st July. This is a new institution. Only two classes have been formed, the Freshman and Sophomore. These were examined in their studies in the presence of many visitors, chiefly Professors elsewhere. Prize exercises were held in one of the city churches on Tuesday night. Prizes were taken in composition by Messrs DANKER and HOLMES; in speaking by Messrs. HAWKHURST and GREGORY; all of the Freshmen class. As there was no graduating class the Commencement exercises proper were superseded by inaugural addresses from the members of the Faculty, who have been elected and have begun twork within the year.

Prof. A. MACWHORTER, of New Haven, has accepted the chair of Philosophy, and Prof. H. H. HADLEY, of the Union Theological Seminary, has taken the Greek Professorship.

The Casualty in Frankfort-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was an eye-witness to the "accident"—so-called in the papers—by which JOHN MCGOWAN lost his life yesterday, in falling from the scaffolding of a building, No. 29 Frankfort-street. I am satisfied that MCGOWAN'S life was sacrificed by the criminal care lessness of the contractor, in the construction of the scaffolding. Cross-pieces were run out of the windows to the upright poles, and planks placed across these along in front of the building, on which the masons worked. The ends of these planks extended over the supporters *to the distance of from five to six feet.* MCGOWAN stepped towards the ends of these planks, and there being nothing underneath to support them, they tipped up, and down he went. He fell 25 feet to the pavement, and of course was killed. Coroner's verdict, "Accidental death."

Was not the contractor as criminal in the construction of such a scaffolding as a railroad corporation is when an "accident" occurs by which life is lost? Why should the corporation be made to pay, and the contractor escape?

I do not know the family of MCGOWAN, but I believe, if all the facts of this case were brought out in a suit for damages, a jury would award a handsome sum; and it would serve as a caution to others against the construction of such man-traps in future.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1859. G. Q. C.

The Bowery Theatre Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of Inquests, Accidents, &c, an item appears in the TIMES, of Wednesday, containing several errors. It is stated that "Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body of a laborer killed by the falling of a scaffold." The facts in the case are that the person killed was a mason, and fell in consequence of misplacing a plank himself, and that no portion of the scaffold erected by the carpenters or masons employed upon the new Bowery Theatre ever fell. Furthermore, no part of the walls of the new Theatre has ever fallen. You will only do an act of justice to those now employed upon the new Bowery Theatre by publishing this, and prevent public misapprehension in this matter.

JOHN JAY,
THOMAS IRVINE, } Masons.
F. C. GATHAM,
Foreman of Carpenters.

The New Croton Water Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By reference to the Directory of New-York City, the name of THOMAS B. TAPPAN cannot be found. Then, allow me to ask who this gentleman is that Mayor TIEMANN has nominated to supply the place of that firm, honest and devoted friend of the tax-payers, THEODORE R. DE FOREST?—a gentleman whose name and actions are, and always have been, allied to political honesty, integrity and a firm and unyielding disposition and purpose in the expenditures and disbursements of the funds of the City to a very large amount. And now let the Common Council reject the new nominee and the Mayor appoint for confirmation Mr. DE FOREST. The citizens have rights in this matter, and the honor and price to which all can refer to in the administration of the late Croton Board, in contrast with other management and fat pickings of City officials, leads us to believe that justice requires the re-appointment of the members of the old Board, with their great and extended experience.

Compare the Croton Board and its management with the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners, and the scandalous manner in which they have carried out their trust, and New-York is far ahead. Then let it continue, as a serving clause to an overburdened and overtaxed community.

NATURALIZATION.

Letters from Gov. Wise and Mr. Botts.

Gov. WISE and Mr. BOTTS have just written supplementary letters on the Naturalization question. We find them in the Virginia papers.

Letter from Gov. Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of yesterday, I send you my letter of 1854 on Know-Nothingism. From pages 14 to 20, inclusive, you will find my views on what protection is due to our naturalized citizens in their native countries, more in extenso than in my late letter. I have time to add that it is necessary to keep in mind the distinction between *political* and other obligations of our citizens in foreign countries. Our own native citizens, for example, on going abroad are bound generally to regard the local laws which involve obligations and dues of *trade*, of *police*, of *crime*, and the like; but they, our *natives*, are not bound to any *political* obligations—defined to be those which are due to *allegiance*. Whilst they are subject to be governed by the social, commercial and political laws of the local sovereign, they are not themselves subjects of that sovereign, and, therefore, cannot be called en to render *military duty*. A sovereign can call on *his subjects* only to perform that duty, because it is one of *allegiance*, and is a political obligation. But, if the person called on is not his subject, owes him no allegiance, and there is no political relation of allegiance and protection between them, the local Sovereign cannot call on the "stranger within his gates" to do him homage, or military duty. So much for our natives. And whether "*naturalized*" are placed by us precisely on the same footing with our "native" citizens at home and abroad, I submit to our Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to pass naturalization laws, and to the laws which Congress has passed. Look at them and tell me whether they don't require the naturalized to forswear all allegiance to every other prince or potentate, and particularly to the one of whose dominions the naturalized was native? They make him as native-born—they destroy his allegiance and political relation to his native sovereignty, prince or potentate, and they therefore discharge him from military duty thereto. So America settled it against European dogmas.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

Letter from Mr. Botts.

RICHMOND, JULY 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the Richmond Examiner:

In your paper of this morning, the following article appears:

MR. BOTTS CHANGES FRONT.

"I see by the following extract from the *Enquirer* that Mr BOTTS is charged by that paper with having occupied a position on the Naturalization Laws the very opposite of what he now maintains. I am glad to hear it; for I think his present position on that question the most ominous assertion of the one man power—his favorite horror—I have ever known. It is conceding the right of any foreigner who may choose to do so, to involve the United States in a foreign war. Will not Mr. BOTTS reconsider his present position? The following is the *Enquirer's* charge: 'He (Mr BOTTS) cannot deny that when Governor WISE put the question to him in 1854—'5, 'Will you agree to protect our naturalized citizens abroad?' he replied, 'No.'"

The same article I had seen before *copied* into the *Daily News* of New-York, accompanied by a very characteristic and vulgar editorial, which I did not think worthy of notice or contradiction; but since it has appeared in your paper, and for fear that my silence might be construed into acquiescence, I feel constrained to say, that no such question was ever put to me by any one, in *any manner, shape, or form*—and, consequently, that I could have given no such answer as is therein charged.

I had one political discussion with Gov. WISE in 1852, in which no reference whatever was made to the subject of protection to adopted citizens. Since 1852, I have had no correspondence, conversation, or discussion, either public or private, with Gov. WISE, and can form no idea of the circumstance that could have given rise to such a subject. Once in '54, I think I was, I met Mr. WISE in the streets of Richmond, and exchanged the customary salutations with him. Again, in '56, shortly after his removal to this city, I saw him for a moment in the Democratic Convention exchanged salutations again, and parted. I have no seen him to speak to him from that day to this.

Whilst upon this subject, I may say that the same article to which I refer as having appeared in the *News*, also charged me with having borrowed or taken my views of naturalization and protection from a letter said to have been written by Gov. WISE in 1854. To this I have only to say, that I had never seen or heard of such a letter before, and have not been able since, to find an individual who had read it or heard of it. I do not mean by this to say no such letter was written, but only that if it was, I had no knowledge of it.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.
JOHN M. BOTTS.

Deacon Samuel May and wife, of Boston, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary a day or two ago. The *Traveller* says: "Among the valuable gifts which they received on this interesting occasion, were an elegant pitcher and salver of silver, given to Mr. May by the proprietors of the Salisbury Mills, of which corporation he has long been the President.

Summer Fashions Abroad.

FEMALE FASHIONS IN PARIS.

During the recent hot weather there has naturally been an exclusive demand for muslins and straw bonnets, both in the country and in the towns where visitors flock to take the mineral waters. Printed stuffs are much less showy in pattern than they were last year. Small designs are preferred to flowers, and no patterns prosper like those with spots, checks and narrow stripes. Flounces suit this description of dress, and they can be put on in waving lines, or they can be disposed in rows of threes. Black is mixed with everything. Some ladies with commendable taste wear white muslin robes, the flounces being ornamented with three rows of extremely narrow black velvet. Black is an adjunct of sleeves and collars, and bows of it are worn in front and on the shoulders. White piqué is the material for morning and traveling dresses; but fancy piqué of another color is often used as a framework. Maize piqué looks well encircling the bottom of a white skirt, and it can be sharply vandyked, or scalloped round at each edge. These dresses should be accompanied, for out-door wear, by long casaques, also trimmed with a framework of maize. The idea of this mode is original, and it saves the expense of braid embroideries, which, however, are worn as a preference by those who can afford them. A *negligée* costume is hardly complete without a casaque, fitting at the waist, and very wide below. When made of light transparent fabrics, deep quilled ruches are laid on all round, but when the stuff is thicker, the casaque is simply bound with silk braid of a different color.

Notwithstanding the heat, there is nothing more in favor than black ribbon velvets embroidered with white silk. This peculiar fashion is not ungraceful if the designs are well executed. Flowers seem to be selected in proportion to their lightness, and white lilac, and lily-of-the-valley, are particularly suitable just now. The use of green foliage is almost done away with, and poppies and roses are bunched together to the entire exclusion of leaves, except in the case of a *guirlande jardiniere*, which is a bonnet wreath composed of the rarest garden flowers.

While laces are generally laid aside during the Summer, and this is especially the case this season. Canezous, fichus, and sleeves, are made of tulle, and ornamented with ruches and narrow black lace. Fichus are high, square before and behind, or low and pointed at the back, crossing in the front without ends. The sleeves *a ballon* are covered with black and white ruches, white tulle and black lace. We are always having occasion to recur to this black; but it creates a *fureur*, and is introduced into everything. The greatest art is required to vary the mixture, and to prevent its looking like mourning.

Le chapeau Piemontais, invented by Mlle. NOEL, is very successful. It is of Italian straw, small, and round, and the turned-up sides are surmounted by a black feather, which is fixed by a bunch of roses without leaves. Black lace is occasionally put round the edge, but a youthful face can dispense with this addition. The *Piémontais* for country walks and drives, is of light grey straw, and instead of the black feather, a grey one tipped with green and a tuft of green velvet in place of flowers. No description can do justice to these hats with turned-up sides, and the feathers are arranged in a purely original style. The well-known fornarina hat is the best safeguard for the complexion. They are very large, but they are so charmingly trimmed, that they are becoming to almost every description of face.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES IN LONDON.

Ease and adaptability of wear continue the governing principles for the tailor. The Summer fashions usually take the direction of comfort, and a looser form, but this year both in the sleeves and body of the coat these tendencies are more to be observed than ever. The frock-coat is become also, as we predicted, decidedly a favorite, and has at last some pretension to fit the figure; thus, in make, the best tailors still have the advantage among customers who care to be well dressed. The skirts are longer than those of the old military length, the sleeves still of the "peg-top" character, and the vest remains as it has been for some time, reaching much beyond the fall of the waist. Variety of make is to be remarked in trousers; "peg-tops" have passed away, as all singular shapes do, and the trouser is more generally ample and fuller from the knee than those previously noticed. It would be impossible to declare the prevailing colors; dusty grays and partridge browns, with a side stripe or ornamental pattern, in all tinges and shades, are commended, and the lighter stuffs, twills, jeans, and even nankeens, have been again asked for by the best houses. Along with the races and the dry weather has come the demand for light paletots, for which a material as fine as cashmere nas lately been in vogue; but till after Midsummer Day the Summer clothing is as capricious as the weather itself, and cannot be said to have any fixity of purpose.

LACE.

We have to remark that, in the imitation Valenciennes and Maltese laces, great improvement has been made in the purl, it having now the same twist as the real pillow lace, and being continued quite round the scallop.

There is a demand for very large lace shawls and mantillas in a variety of self, and fancy-colored mixtures of mauve and white, brown and white, black and white; the texture is light and elegant, bestowing a *negligée* appearance becoming the present season.

It would be invidious not to introduce a beautifully prepared specimen of fine imitation black silk guipure lace—a patent article, which in appearance rivals those of the same class made on the pillow, and is equally durable, coming to the consumer at one-third of the cost of the real lace.

But the newest production from the lace-frame is a "pile net," in silk, to imitate velvet, used for laying over crape, *glacé*, &c., for ladies' bonnets, which may be used also for neck-ties, scarfs, rloands, and light articles of wearing apparel for the throat.

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.

This manufacture from the beginning has gone through many changes, at some periods to be seen in collars very large in size, at other times medium and small; then again frilled collars take the lead, then again the change may be to other sorts of embroidery, such as collars and sleeves in sets, book and cambric grounds. The names are taken capriciously and waywardly as flowers themselves are christened, such as Jenny Lind, Piccolomini, Duchess de Malakoff, Empress, Princess Royal, Prima Donna. At present the articles most worn are collars and sleeves in sets in cambric and book; *entre-deux appliqué* trimmed with ribbon and without, also sleeves (wide) in puff and gauntlet, taking their names from the manufacture that is now in use.

TO RESUSCITATE THE DROWNED.—As this is the season for bathing and for fatal accidents in the water, we prepare the following directions for the guidance of those who may need to use them. We believe they embody all that is material in restoring a drowned person, though of course a person who has been long submerged would require the treatment of a careful physician after being revived:

Use no harsh means, such as rolling on a barrel, rolling on the ground, hanging by the heels, or any of the relics of a barbarous age.

Have the body immediately stripped and wiped dry, and either carried to a bed or placed upon dry blankets, with plenty of covering ready to retain the heat that you may succeed in rousing.

Then commence inflating the lungs in such a manner as to make an artificial breathing; this may be done by holding the nose of the person and forcing through the mouth into the lungs sufficient air for a natural breath, immediately expelling it by an upward pressure just below the ribs. Or, the air may be thrown into the lungs by applying the pipe of a bellows to one nostril, while holding the other nostril and mouth firmly closed.

This inflation of the lungs is the sheet anchor, and must not be intermitted, except to turn the head and body upon the side to let out any water that may be forced into the throat and mouth.

While this inflation is going on, let as many warm, dry hands be rubbing the limbs, as can be employed; or let the body be enveloped in hot flannels, and cloths wrung from hot water be applied; at all events get and keep the body warm.

These two points—getting the lungs to breathing and the body warm—are the main chance, and in fact the only chance; and the treatment must not be stopped for anything else until the person is given over for dead.

This method of treatment is so simple that it can be conducted by any person of common sense, and should not be discontinued for at least five or six hours.

It may be that the application of elictricity, after the other treatment is fairly at work, may serve to rouse vitality, but of this we are in doubt, and believe it should not be too freely used.—*North and South.*

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Giles.

The following business occupied yesterday:

Horace H. Day, Hay and others vs. *Stellman & Heinrichs.*—The Court gave an opinion in this case (which involves immense pecuniary interests) in favor of the complainants. It occupied one hour and a half in its delivery.

The question involved was the extent of the title to the exclusive manufacture of shirred goods, which H. H. Day acquired under certain agreements with Charles Goodyear, made in 1846 and 1858.

The complainants contend that the grant of 1846 conveyed to Day the right to use not only a patent of Goodyear's for a species of shirred goods, dated March 9, 1844, with the addition of Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber in that connection, but the right also to use vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of every description of shirred goods, whether the same were produced with sewing, weaving or cementing, (the cementing process being that described in the patent of March 9, 1844.)

The defendants, on the other hand, insisted that the right of Day to use the vulcanized rubber was confined strictly to the manufactu.e, *not of shirred goods generally*, but of the *shirred goods* particularly specified in the patent of March 9. The solution of this ap

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, July 23, at 10½ A. M.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 12th inst., and the *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 13th, will bring the next European advices. The former will arrive at this port, and the latter at Quebec.

By the arrival of the steamer *W. H. Webb* at New-Orleans, from Minatitlan on the 18th inst., we have advices from California to the 6th, and also late Mexican news. The steamers *Golden Gate* and *Cortes* had left San Francisco for Panama, to connect with the steamer for New-York, having on board $2,200,000 in treasure, and nine hundred passengers. Business was much depressed, though the mining news was favorable and the grain harvest promised to be abundant. A considerable fleet of vessels had arrived. From Mexico we learn that General Marquesa had robbed a *conducta* between Guanajuato and San Blas of $600,000. A conspiracy had been discovered at the capital to place him in power, but he subsequently declared at Guadelajara in favor of Santa Anna. Miramon, it appears, had come to the determination to pursue a somewhat more liberal policy than had previously characterized his administration. He had decided to give liberty to the Press, and to grant amnesty to political offenders. He had also determined to confiscate a portion of the Church property, in consequence of which he had found a change of Cabinet necessary.

We learn from Washington that Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, who was mentioned yesterday as having been tendered the Mission to Central America, has formally and peremptorily declined it. No other person has yet been named for the position. The Hon. J. A. Cushman, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President as Minister to the Argentine Confederation, *vice* Mr. Yancey, resigned.

The remains of Mr. Choate arrived at Boston yesterday from St. John's, on board the steamer *Eastern City*. A large meeting of citizens was held at Faneuil Hall, to express the public sentiment relative to his death. Mr. Everett was among the speakers, and resolutions of condolence with his family were passed. The funeral services are to take place to-day, at the Essex-street Church.

The Committee of the Bar appointed last week to call a meeting of the profession to pay a tribute of respect to Rufus Choate, have made arrangements for a meeting to be held this day, at noon, in the United States District Court room. Messrs. Chas. A. Peabody, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James T. Brady, Daniel Lord and Luther R. Marsh, are named as probable speakers.

Capt. Frederick W. Waterbury, of the Fourth Precinct Police, died of consumption yesterday morning, in the 39th year of his age. He had been in a declining state of health since January last. He was formerly drill Captain of the Metropolitan Police, and once represented Westchester County in the State Legislature, where his wife and six sons and two daughters now reside. His remains have been removed from his room in the station-house, and his funeral will take place on Sunday morning, from Dr. Demerast's Church.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad was opened on Wednesday evening, and during the past two days some ten or twelve cars have been running regularly. The route is from above Fiftieth-street, as far as the Avenue is graded, to Canal-street, and from that point the Company has the privilege of using the Hudson River Railroad track. Some delay occurs at Canal-street, because as yet there is but a single track there, but the promise is that that will be remedied soon.

The Philadelphia Hose Company, Perseverance, No. 5, who have been in this City enjoying the hospitalities of our firemen in general, and Howard Engine Company, No. 34, in particular, left for home yesterday afternoon.

Justice Sutherland yesterday rendered his decision in the *quo warranto* suit brought by the Attorney-General against the persons composing the Metropolitan Gas Light Company. He holds that the defendants are duly incorporated, and sustains their demurrer to the complaint, on all the questions presented. This decision is of considerable interest, as if sustained it establishes the right of the Company to proceed with the manufacture and sale of gas, thus breaking up the monopoly of that article in this City. His Honor's opinion is quite voluminous.

The importations of foreign Dry Goods, intended for the Fall trade, at this port, during the week, have been quite heavy, the value of the total entries at the Custom House having been $4,988,720, against $1,679,300 same week last year, and $4,378,697 same week in 1857. The entries since Jan. 1 have been $67,572,956, against $27,189,683 same time in 1858, and $59,946,512 same time in 1857.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton reached 2,000 bales, at full prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn declined materially, yet were not active. Provisions were heavy, and Pork was cheaper. The transactions in Coffee and Sugars were less extensive. Dry Codfish, North River Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Green Teas, Tin and Whalebone, were more sought after. Freights were quite dull.

A Census in South Carolina.—Curious facts are always unearthed by the man who takes the census. He is pretty certain, for example, to find where "the oldest inhabitant" resides, and precisely how old he is. If any body can ascertain the age of very mature single ladies, or, for that matter, of any ladies over twenty-five, the census-taker is the man to do it. Not that even he can always succeed, for these are feats beyond the scope of human prowess, and the statute confers no miracle-working power. His authorized inquiries develop unexpected statistics of California widows, of children born at suspicious periods, of men living nobody knows how. If any agency can remove the reproach resting upon half the human family, of not knowing the other moiety's means of livelihood, your census marshal is the very individual to effect that difficult desideratum. He counts noses, explores domicils, and reveals household secrets. There is no stranger book than the record of his investigations. But, if the census here, in a land of freedom and newspapers, is such an interesting affair, what must it be in South Carolina, where the peculiar institution predominates? They take local enumerations there occasionally, as we infer from an article in the Winnsboro *Register*, giving an abstract of a recent census in the "District of Fairfield." How large or how small the region thus denominated may be, we confess ourselves unable to determine. But Mr. Robert Hawthorn, the marshal, gives its population as 21,854, of which total 14,463 are slaves, 64 free negroes, and 7,827 whites. The increase in nine years is 450, and pretty equally divided between the two colors. The climate is exultingly declared "to agree finely with the darkies;" one negro being found 113 and another 120 years old. Both these venerable "darkies" are represented as "sound" in health and mind. No white person was found over 90, from which it would naturally be inferred that the black race is more at home in Carolina than the chivalry themselves. In case disunion, that event so ardently prayed for by fire-eating politicians, should ever become a reality, who shall say that the colored race, where it numbers two to one, as in Fairfield District, shall not rise up and possess the land? While our Southern brethren are cogitating the importation of more negroes from Africa, let them seriously consider whether they have not already as many as is consistent with their personal safety.

The Next Presidency and the President.

"Nothing," say the Spaniards, who ought to know, since no people are so fond as they of proverbs, "Nothing lies like a proverb." Every day bears out this popular saying; and Mr. Buchanan is constantly proving that men may often be much too old to learn.

Experience may throw wide open all her doors and wisdom advertise every turn and corner of her sinuous paths, but your veteran bungler will blunder on as if the whole world were but one pathless bog. The actual President of these United States has not lacked monitors or guides. If it be true, as it doubtless is, what the poet says, that

> "Others' follies teach us not,
> Nor much their wisdom teaches,
> And most of solid worth is what
> Our own experience preaches;"

then surely Mr. Buchanan ought by this time to have made himself thoroughly familiar with the emptiness of all political plans that rest upon the mere cabals of party, and the deceitfulness of all political hopes which are born of personal interest and purely individual aims. Nearly three years ago Mr. Buchanan was raised to power by the votes of a great people, cheated or convinced into the belief that in electing him to the Presidency, they were choosing the candidate of Nationalism over the representative of a section, and the chief of a resolute American policy in the stead of a fanatical reformer, whose reign would be simply a revolution. These were the ideas held out to the people by those who denounced Colonel Fremont and advocated Mr. Buchanan. These ideas triumphed, as they always will triumph till the Union of these States has ceased to be a fact.

Mr. Buchanan entered the White House, and believed himself master of the situation. From the hour of his inauguration his devotion to the objects by favor of which alone his elevation was secured, has steadily waned and faded. The story of his Presidency thus far is a chronicle of lost opportunities; of indecisive temporizing at decisive moments; of timid inaction, when courage and energy might have secured important benefits for the country. It is a tale too of sickening ingratitude, even to the partisans by whom his battle was fought, and of falsehood to the principles which triumphed in the canvass of 1856; of ruin brought upon a great party—never greater than at the period of his election—by persistent and remorseless warfare waged against its integrity and its popularity.

These facts and the moral they eloquently inculcate, have been impressed upon the President too distinctly to be misapprehended by a mind still accessible to reason. The language of former friends, now through his devious mismanagement embittered and estranged, has been loud in warning and even in denunciation. The whole of the respectable Press of the country, with scarcely an exception, has been gradually rallied or driven to the side of the Opposition. If ever a man was overwhelmed with the eloquent fruits of his own misconduct, the President is that man. The simple fact that he has bound the meanest of his former foes most closely to his side is more pregnant with shameful commentaries upon his course than volumes of the sharpest criticism could possibly be. Of all these lessons which the President has received, the moral has been one and the same.

When a Chief Magistrate, who might have won a nation to his support, has reduced his own party to a faction, the only refuge open to him is that of the lovely woman who has stooped to folly: "the only art his shame to cover" is to die politically, and be buried morally in some cosy rural Paradise. This lesson has been repeated to Mr. Buchanan from every State election for two years past. Since Belshazzar shrank dyspeptic from the blazing signs upon his palace wall, no ruler has been so distinctly warned of his doom as Mr. Buchanan. "Wheatland and Oblivion" has been the sentence of the people, pronounced upon their President again and again, and with ever-growing emphasis.

And yet it grows more plain with every day that it is Mr. Buchanan's intention to contest the nomination at Charleston with Mr. Douglas. Intimations come from every quarter of the vigor of Custom-house and other official discipline, directed to this object. At various points of the South, and now by the Presidential organs in Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan is openly advocated for the ensuing term—a course, we may rest assured, of no spontaneous origin, but suggested from high official quarters. It is significant, too, that we hear less, and, indeed, of late, absolutely nothing, of the President's determination to withhold his name from the Convention. We cannot, then, err in the inference that his name really is to be used at Charleston, and that a faction of Southern ultraists is pledged to sustain it there, even to the extreme of dissolving the Democratic organization, should it be decisively rejected.

Now nothing is more probable, as we have intimated, than that Mr. Buchanan is wholly insensible to his own unpopularity, and to the mischief the course he contemplates must effect. Men in his position seldom hear the truth except in ghostly and attenuated whispers. It is quite possible that the shrewd knot of speculators, to whom the President has surrendered himself, may have shut from his view the fact, obvious to the least observant of the commonalty, that the real strength of the Democratic Party at the North tends daily to the recognition of Mr. Douglas as the only orthodox exponent of its faith; that even the office-holders are withheld from open allegiance to the rebellious Senator from Illinois solely by motives of transient self-interest.

Such ghastly pictures, we fancy, are rarely allowed to reach or rest upon the Presidential retina. Mr. Buchanan is misled by representations of a devoted, unanimous and enthusiastic support, south of Mason and Dixon's line, which only needs the adhesion of one or two States at the North to make it victorious alike over revolutionary Democrats and unconverted Republicans. He is assured, too, that in the case of a "triangular duel," all the chances will be in his favor for carrying the House of Representatives, should the question, as in such a case would be probable, be taken up into Congress. These flattering inducements, earned by pledges of subservience to well-arranged plans of Southern managers for the spoliation of Mexico, and of connivance at a quiet revival of the Slave-trade, there is little reason to doubt, have wholly obfuscated the never remarkably lucid intellect of our venerable Chief Magistrate, and have urged him to the suicidal course upon which he has now entered.

It is, of course, easy to say that all this is wholly domestic and internal to the Democratic Party, and not fairly the subject of outside discussion. But this is not so. It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Union that one of its great political parties should not be shattered and demoralized by the misconduct of worthless leaders. Strictly partisan antagonists may look to such a consummation with delight. But men of national views and enlarged convictions must be allowed to hesitate before the prospect. To the development and progress of such a government as ours the existence of a party organization possessing the general characteristics of the Democracy is of indispensable consequence, and those who question this fact will learn, should their foolish wishes be fulfilled, that the demoralization and suicide of the Republican Party must speedily follow a dissolution of the antagonistic body. The ejection of Mr. Douglas from the Democratic ranks, and the distinct rejection of the great principle of territorial self-government, which he represents, by the Democratic Party, must seriously disorganize that party, and may, perhaps, convert it eventually into that engine most dangerous to a Federal Government, a merely sectional and local faction. The aspects of the Charleston gathering already threaten this result, and Mr. Buchanan is now placing himself in a position to render the consummation almost inevitable. Should he persevere in his present tactics, he will earn for himself a still lower and more odious place in our national history than his worst enemies have yet assigned to him.

Napoleon in Italy.

In almost all the speculations which have been engendered on both sides of the Atlantic by the publication of the armistice of the 8th of June between the Emperors of France and of Austria, it seems to have been taken for granted that Napoleon III. in offering peace to Francis Joseph, will submit the question of Austria's pretensions in Italy to the decision of a European Congress.

We are even told that the Prussian Government proposes to appear as a mediator between the contending Powers with a capital plan for the settlement of Italy; that France is to withdraw her army, Sardinia to surrender the annexations offered by Italy and accepted by Victor Emanuel; and Venice to be treated as still a dependency of the House of Hapsburg.

It ought to be hardly necessary for us to point out to our readers the extreme absurdity of such statements as these; or to remind them that the months of May and June effectually disposed of whatever claims Austria may have been considered in January to possess within the limits of Italy.

In January Austria was a legitimized occupant of the Italian soil. She was there in virtue, not indeed of the popular desire which our own Government and that of Napoleon III. recognize as the soundest basis of territorial rights, but by the force of European treaties. By her own act in invading Sardinia Austria destroyed those treaties, and put her pretensions in Italy at the hazard of the sword. By the sword Napoleon III. proceeded to try these pretensions, proclaiming as he did so that its final arbitrament must decide whether "Austria should rule up to the Alps, or Italy be free to the Adriatic." To suppose that, after driving his insolent challenger back to the very borders of the Adriatic, the French Emperor will consent to treat with him on the footing of the *status quo ante bellum* is simply irrational. Lombardy has been freed from the Austrians. Lombardy has joined herself to Sardinia. Against that union neither Prussia nor any other European State can venture, in this age of the world, and in the presence of the Third Napoleon, to protest. Venice, on the other hand, is still held by the Austrian sword. Should Austria consent to abandon it without a struggle, on the condition that the Venetian people shall erect themselves into an independent State, electing the Archduke Maximilian to be their monarch, there would seem to be many reasons why Napoleon III. should urge the Venetians to accept such an arrangement. It would spare much effusion of blood, accomplish the liberation of Italy, and give the Venetians, in the person of Maximilian, a prince already popular among them. During his Viceroyalty of Lombardo-Venetia, the Archduke Maximilian made himself a general favorite by his opposition to the Viennese theories of despotism, and to the brutal system of the military authorities. He came to an open quarrel at Venice with Count Gyulai, and insisted upon the dismissal of that officer or upon his own recall, in consequence of the obnoxious behavior of the Count in regard to the Venetian people. How Italy shall administer herself after the control of her own affairs shall be put into her hands, must rest with the Italians. The work which Napoleon III. has undertaken is simply the ejection of the intrusive *Tedeschi*, and that work, the character, policy and present attitude of the French Sovereign concur to prove that he will thoroughly do. If Austria will yield to this certainty in time, and if the Great Powers of Europe will unite in pressing submission upon her, the present armistice will unquestionably ripen rapidly to a peace. But if Austria is obstinate, or the Great Powers hesitate on their duty, we may look to see the war assume far grander proportions, and be prosecuted with redoubled energy to far wider and more revolutionary issues. The signs of the times as certainly point to the former of these alternatives as the probable result of the negotiations now going on.

Architectural Traps.—There is a reckless disregard of life and limb constantly exhibited in the erection of buildings, which should be frowned upon by public opinion, if it cannot be arrested by the arm of the law. Every day, almost, some laborer falls from a scaffold or is crushed by a wall. On Thursday, John McGowan was killed at No. 29 Frankfort-street; and, although a Coroner's Jury pronounced the customary whitewashing verdict, we are informed by a correspondent who witnessed the affair that the fatal result was clearly due to criminal carelessness in the construction of the scaffolding. Our correspondent describes with the accuracy of an intelligent observer the precise manner in which the wretched structure fell under the poor man's weight. If those who have charge of new buildings cannot be induced by common humanity to care for the lives of laborers, some means of compulsion should be found to enlarge their minds. A scaffolding such as our correspondent describes was simply a death-trap; and nothing short of willful homicide could be more culpable than the recklessness which exposes defenceless laborers to such deadly hazard.

Our Coasting Trade.

The English Board of Trade have called the attention of the English Minister in this country, Lord Lyons, to the very important question of our coasting trade, as we understand it, and as England thinks it ought to be understood.

The immediate occasion of this action was the seizure in Baltimore of an English vessel, the *Laurel*, for an alleged violation of the naval rights reserved by our policy for our own citizens, in bringing to this country a cargo of guano obtained in an island of the West Indies not long ago discovered by certain American citizens. This is not the first time that the said island has figured in our international relations. Under the imposing name of Navazo it has already been the subject of elaborate comment by the leading journals of Paris and London; and the more extravagant of our French cotemporaries even made it the basis of a formal indictment against the "grasping Anglo-American race" for its proclivity to violate the rights and to annex the possessions of its weaker neighbors. Navazo lies near the coast of Hayti, and, save for its guano, is a perfectly worthless barren rock in the mid-sea. An enterprising Yankee skipper thought fit to land upon it one day, "prospected" the country, like the spies of Joshua, or a Pike's Peak emigrant, and making up his mind that it contained guano worth having, set up the stars and stripes over the new treasure-trove. Against this proceeding the Emperor Soulorque immediately protested, but, it would appear, with no very practical results, for the British ship *Laurel*, having now brought a cargo from the rock to Maryland, has been seized for violating our marine regulations. The Secretary of State, on being applied to by the Collector of Baltimore in respect to the case, referred that officer to an Act of Congress passed two years ago, which provides that when guano discoveries are made by an American citizen, the trade with America in the article thus discovered shall be subjected to the rules which govern our coasting trade in general. Of course the basis of this act is the assumption that the guano islands in question are "no man's land," but mere rocks lying without an owner in the ocean. Wherever this basis can be made to apply, there it is averred that the theory of our coasting law must also lead our privileges and our prohibitions. If the guano quarries are under American and not under any foreign law, then they come clearly within the scope of our own particular maritime code. But if the mere discovery by an American citizen of guano upon an island does not constitute a valid claim in that citizen to the proprietorship of the said island, surely it is straining a point, and very ungraciously, too, for us to seize the vessels of a friendly Power for trading between our own ports and that island.

The English remonstrance in the case of the *Laurel* is doubtless directed rather against our general system of coasting law than against this special instance of what the English regard as an ungenerous and exclusive temper. For while England has opened, not her Colonial commerce only, but her coasting-trade as well to the world, she feels bitterly aggrieved by the failure of America to reciprocate what she regards as her own magnanimity and liberality. She is also in a more particular manner distressed by the obstinacy with which our Government insists on treating the trade between New-York and San Francisco as a coasting-trade, and suggests that the intervention of South America and Cape Horn, or even of Central America and the Isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of our Empire, ought to confer an oceanic character upon the voyages made between them. But these pretensions of Great Britain are clearly inadmissible. If Scotland were still a Power foreign to England, as once she was, we are inclined to think that the English Government would yet regard a voyage from Newcastle by the Hebrides to Carlisle or Liverpool as an English coasting voyage.

In urging the reclamations of his Government, Lord Lyons will do well to remember that they do not all rest on one foundation. It may be perfectly reasonable to protest against the extension of our coast line to bare islands frequented from time to time by American sailors in quest of guano; and it is perfectly legitimate for Great Britain to urge upon us a more thorough reciprocity in the matter of our coasting regulations. But it is simply absurd to assume that the transit of the Isthmus, or the doubling of Cape Horn, can alter the essentially coasting character of a voyage which begins with taking goods from an American port on the Atlantic and ends with delivering them at an American port on the Pacific.

Journalistic Squabbles.

The hot weather seems to have affected the temper of some of the New-York journalists very unfavorably. The *Journal of Commerce*, the *Express* and the *Tribune* pursue the even tenor of their way, attending to the public affairs which concern their readers; but some of our less respectable and less influential cotemporaries seem to be inflamed with the absurd notion that the European War and the Mexican Imbroglio, Municipal Reform and National Politics are topics less important to the world than their own private spites and petty vanities. The *Herald*, for instance, is waging internecine war with the *Courier and Enquirer* over a question of veracity, which, like the pocket-books advertised in the papers, is really "of no importance to any but the owner." The *Herald* accuses the *Courier* of telling a fib; we decline to use the stronger term employed by that decent journal; and the *Courier* retorts by proving that the *Herald* ought to be a good judge of what constitutes a fib. The *Herald* avers that the Emperor Napoleon III. has always been its own special demi-god. The *Courier* replies that Napoleon III. was always vehemently abused by the *Herald* until his noble course in Italy and his great victories compelled that barbaric sheet to adore in him its only real idol of success, and takes infinite trouble to prove that if Napoleon III. has any claims whatever on the respect of mankind, it is to the *Courier and Enquirer* that history will attribute their origin and their value. As a matter of pure controversy the *Courier* has undoubtedly the advantage of its adversary. All the waters of Wiesbaden could not wash out the force of the stinging repartee which the *Courier* administers in quoting from the columns of the *Herald* the following emphatic allusion to the much-debated Emperor: "Napoleon's *present countenance of the Italian Liberals against Austrian despotism, is a* hollow cheat, *intended to cover his own* despotic aberrations." Of course the *Herald*, which never means anything, did not mean this; but the words are there on record, and the *Courier* has used them with the effect of rifled cannon.

But was the game, after all, worth the candle?

What do the readers of either or both of these journals care for such discussions as these? If editors choose to exhibit themselves in the character of game-cocks, they may be always sure of a certain amount of admiring attention from a class of people of whom the Scriptures assure us that their nature cannot be expelled from them even by braying them in a mortar. But the mass of readers neither know nor care anything about the merits of such controversies as these, and regard every line that is spent upon the small rivalries, and petty jealousies, and imbecile quarrels of the journalistic world as a tacit insult to their own good sense, and a downright fraud upon their purses and their patience. It is quite time that the Metropolitan Press of New-York should abandon this weak and vulgar practice, and we hope our contemporaries, after this round shall have been finished, will take breath, listen to our wholesome advice, and begin a new manner of life.

Our Decaying Enterprise.

If the New-York Stock-market is to be taken as the barometer of American enterprise, we have certainly no reason to be astonished at the ease with which England and Germany have beaten us off the ocean, and reduced us to the humble office of playing tender, with our clippers, to their own brilliant steam marine.

The condition of the vast railway interest of the United States, as represented in Wall-street, is one of the most pitiable spectacles of national decay and imbecility ever exhibited to the world. It will be said, we know, that railway investments the world over have had their ebb and flow, and that our railways are to-day undergoing the purgatorial process through which the railways of England passed in the dreadful crisis of 1847. But this plea will hardly save us from the charge of a special and peculiar decrepitude. The railways of England collapsed for a time after the first fever of speculation had run its course, because the railway system of England had been extended enormously beyond the needs of the country. The vast success of the earlier English railway companies tempted masses of the unemployed capital, which so abounds in Great Britain, into that direction. Imaginary lines were assiduously created by irresponsible persons, and superfluous lines were projected by men, who, had they reflected for a moment on the facts of each case as it rose before them, would have recognized the madness of their course. In this way solid pounds and shillings were thrown away upon "fancy stock" on all sides, and when the crash at last came it paralyzed the positively prosperous roads of the Kingdom only by shaking public faith in all roads alike. In America, on the other hand, our railway system has hardly kept pace in its development with the growth of the country. There are dozens of lines in England which might be unrailed to-morrow without affecting the serious prosperity of the country. It would not be easy to point out, in the United States, a single railway of any length or pretensions with which our people could now dispense.

Yet what is the state of our railways, even of those arterial lines without which our greatest cities and our richest fields would find their nerves of commerce cut at once? Their stock has sunk to the most contemptible standards; their credit is dying in the market-place or dead; their name itself is become a "hissing and a reproach through the land." When the news of a lull in the European war came, the day before yesterday, to kindle new hopes of busy peace for the Summer, these dull interests revived for a moment, as the blades of grass in a parched field spring up at the touch of a soft June shower. But the shower past, the blades subside again; and vast as our railway interests really are, there are single companies in France, or even in Belgium, which might to-morrow buy up the whole railway system of the State of New-York at less than one-half its original collective value, without an effort on the part of our people to retain it in their own hands.

Sunday and the Police.

To the quiet energy of our new Superintendent of Police, the City of New-York was indebted, on Monday last, for a marvelous reduction in the strength of the calendar of petty offences. By enforcing our existing laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks on that one day of seven, in which freedom from work means for nine-tenths of our population exposure to temptation, Mr. Superintendent Pillsbury earned for himself, on Sunday last, the respect of all good citizens and the enmity of all vagabonds. His firmness and good sense will be tested again to-morrow, and we cannot permit ourselves to fear for the result. The haunts of Sunday drunkenness must be closed, and this can only be done by a resolute man, temperate in the use of his legal powers, and as free from Puritanical passion, as from deference to the licentious will of the "disreputable classes."

We have already expressed our deep conviction that no permanent reform in the Sunday habits of the great mass of our people can be looked for, till the habit of seeking on that day health, recreation and decent pleasures in the environs of the metropolis shall be established among them. So long as we shut our gathering thousands up in the stifling City limits, so long we must expect to see rebellious human nature vindicate itself against our theories, as it does in Scotland, the most Puritanical of nations, by excesses of profligacy and intemperance which appal the statistician and the moralist alike. We must give men air if we would have them avoid brutality.

But while we keep them shut up among the streets we must not inflame them with villainous drinks and fatal stimulants. The extinction of the Sunday liquor traffic is the indispensable first step in the reform of our Sunday customs and our notions of religious duty.

Bequest of Pictures to the British Nation.

Wealthy Englishmen, or at least a good many of them, have been afflicted with a mania for giving pictures to their countrymen; but their countrymen have so little taste for works of art, that they cannot be persuaded to furnish suitable receptacles for the gifts bestowed upon them. Mr. Angerstein, a Russian merchant, who died in London nearly forty years ago, left an indifferent collection of old pictures, which were purchased by Parliament as the nucleus of a National Gallery. A few additions were made to them by purchase and by private gifts, until a sufficiently large collection was made to fill the parlors of an old-fashioned house. The nation afterwards built the national gallery, for their reception, in Trafalgar Square, but it was absurdly small and inconvenient, and the collection has been greatly increased by recent donations, like those of the Vernon Gallery, the famous Turners, and lastly the collection of the late Jacob Bell. The first bequest of any importance to the nation was made by Sir George Beaumont, among whose paintings were some of his own landscapes, and the "Marriage à la Mode" of Hogarth. The British people are now in the enviable condition of possessing twice as many pictures as they have any means of taking care of, except by boxing them up and putting them in a storehouse. The London *Illustrated Times* says:

"There are people who still live on in the pleasant belief that some day or other, not very distant, we shall have a National Gallery worthy of our position as a nation. Happily in this belief lived and died Mr. Jacob Bell, whose removal from among us we chronicled last week. We have more pictures than picture-room. Nobody knew this better than Mr. Jacob Bell, but still he has left his pictures to the nation. What shall we do with them now that we have got them? Ask the executors to retain them till a National Gallery is built? That would be asking too much. Shall we pack them up, as Lord Hertford packs his pictures up, and pay warehouse room for them at that storehouse for all things—the Pantechnicon, in Belgravia? Here we have given us 'The Shoeing' of Landseer, the small 'Horse Fair' of Rosa Bonheur, 'The Derby-day' of Faith, with other pictures of fame in artistic circles, that would fetch, at Christie's, some £6,000 or £7,000; and we, the people of England, do not know what to do with them. Will the Bolleas find room for them? There is a growing disposition, which deserves encouragement, to leave legacies to the nation. England has become as fashionable a residuary legatee as was once the great Lord Chatham, who received large landed estates and large sums of money from people he had never seen. Lord Chatham was very grateful. Do not let England be ungrateful. Above all things, do not let us stop the channel of personal bounty to the public."

In this country, no one that we are aware of has ever bequeathed a work of art to the nation, and even the idea of a National Gallery has never entered the imagination of one of our countrymen. The only approach that has been made toward such an institution has been the appropriations made by Congress to pay for the pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

Amusements.

The Mammoth Festival at Jones' Wood.—The last day of this immense entertainment having arrived, the managers have resolved to put out their strength for the occasion. All the previous days' festivities are to be amalgamated in order to close with becoming *éclat* the brilliant festival which will make the name of Maretzek famous for all ages—of spectacles. The music is to be of the choicest, the other entertainments of the most varied, the fireworks especially are to be of the most gorgeous and abundant, and the company will doubtless be the most numerous—that is to say if it can be made to surpass in numbers that of yesterday, when there were sufficient visitors almost to crowd the Wood.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Mr. Burnett, the stage-manager, took his annual benefit last evening. The house was well filled, and conspicuous among the Company, and in national costume, were the Caledonian Club, who never aired their knees in a better cause, or more successfully.

Mr. Burton's Benefit at Niblo's was a bumper. The house was crowded with a highly respectable audience, who repeatedly expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the really clever artist in whose honor they had assembled.

The great dramatic feature of the City at the present, however, is the extravaganza of "Lalla Rookh" at Wallack's. It evidently grows in public favor as the actors become better acquainted with their parts. Mr. Florence's clever burlesque of Mr. Blondin and his tight rope across the Niagara River, is hailed with shouts of laughter. But the great feature of the piece is the parade of the Amazons, which is decidedly one of the greatest things ever seen in New-York. Mrs. Stoddart's *Feramorz*, Mr. Stoddart's *Fadladeen*, and Mr. Smith's *King*, are superb pieces of acting, and if the fair *Lalla Rookh* would only condescend to speak the English language according to the New-York and not after the Provincial manner, there would be no praise too high to bestow upon her performance. It grates harshly upon Metropolitan ears to hear "dew" pronounced "doo," "stupid" called "stoopid," and "constitution" tortured into "constitootion"—could not the Peri also be induced to speak and not to sing her part? If this burlesque, with its present cast, were brought out in the Winter, it would probably have as long a run as the "American Cousin" did, especially if the insufferable trash of the introduction, which goes very far to prejudice the audience against the piece at the very outset, were omitted.

The Ravels.—These wonderful artists are to resume possession of Niblo's Theatre on the 1st of August. It is rumored that in addition to the several attractions for which the performances of this talented family are so justly famous, they have secured a bright particular star of the very first brilliance, in the form of a *première danseuse* from the Conservatory of Paris, whose name and qualifications will shortly be announced.

The Ramble in the Central Park.—The free Concert to which the public will this evening be treated, free of expense to them, will comprise, as per advertisement, a brilliant programme of the most delightful and elevating music. Harvey Dodworth leads, as usual.

Mr. Jefferson's Benefit.—This most popular actor whose countenance in the "American Cousin" is familiar to the tens of thousands whom his inimitable acting so delighted last Winter at Laura Keene's Theatre, will receive a Complimentary Benefit this evening at Niblo's. Mr. Jefferson will appear in four characters, namely, *Solon Shingle*, *Simon Lullaby*, *Diggory*, and *Cox*, and he will be assisted by his old chum, *Lord Dundreary*, otherwise Mr. Sothern, who will appear as *Box*. It is something to see Jefferson again. It is a great deal to see Jefferson and Sothern together again.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from June 23 to July 7, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
B. Knower,
C. Livingston and wife,
George F. Hunt and wife,
Dr. W. F. Halcomb and wife,
S. Glover,
C. W. Field,
S. M. Peyser,
F. H Gibney,
Dr. W. Tucker and lady,
W. C. Hicks,
J. H. Holdane and wife,
Ira Smith, Jr., and wife,
A. Van Beiger,
W. Schaus,
C. King,
F. R. Pike and wife,
Dr. G. Miliano,
Ex-President Pierce,
John F. Lewis,
A. L. Byde,
W. B. Lawrence,
S. French and wife,
J. W. Graydon and family,
George S. Partridge,
C. Jenkins,
L. L. Robinson,
C. H. Marshall,
F. S. Young,
A. H. Lockwood,
E. H. Meal,
I. P. Francis.
John Wood,
G. J. Gray,
J. A. H. Bell.
PHILADELPHIA.
W. D. Glen,
F. R. Callender,
J. W. Brown and wife,
A. McI. Robertson,
J. W. Miller,
P. Penn Gaskell and family.
LOUISIANA.
A. D. Kelly and family,
John R. Shaw and family,
J. Derbes, Jr.,
H. P. McGrath,
H. Perrits.
MARYLAND.
A. D. Walker,
S. Broadbent, Jr.,
CONNECTICUT.
J. H. Hooker, M. D.
W. P. Bridge and wife.
ALABAMA.
H. S. Tuthill,
F. M. Shepard.
OHIO.
N. F. Baker.
CALIFORNIA.
Dr. R. K. Reid and wife.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Jas. Brooks,
Henry Field.

One of the places in England just visited by the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, says the Boston *Traveller*, was the old Chapter House of the Cheshire Cathedral, which is now the library; and here he saw two standards, somewhat tattered and torn, suspended over the doors. On inquiry, he was told that they were the standards of the Cheshire regiment, and that they were used, in America, at a certain battle called Bunker's Hill, where, it was said, that only three of this regiment escaped without injury of some sort. The keeper said it was understood that the Americans got behind some sort of a fence or hedge, where they could shoot others without being hit themselves!

A Scotch paper states that it has been resolved to place the "Ettrick Shepherd" monument at Mount Benger on the centre of a ridge a few yards to the west of the house which Hogg occupied while tenant of Mount Benger, and of which a small portion remains. This ruin it is proposed to cover with ivy. The monument, which will consist of a representation of the poet seated on a handsome pedestal, will be about 16 or 18 feet high, and will be seen at a distance of about four miles along the road down the Yarrow, forming a prominent object in the landscape.

M. Haumann, a celebrated violinist in Paris, well known throughout Europe, quarreled with his mother-in-law, and she quarreled with him, and the result was, that she sold the portrait of her son-in-law—a beautiful picture by a first-rate artist, with which he had presented her in happier days—sold it for 20 francs, and had painted on the frame "Haumann, the fiddler." The insulted violinist sued his mother-in-law for damages, but failed to get them.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Choate.

The following letter to Mr. Clark, of Boston, from the President, expressing his sentiments in reference to the character of Mr. Choate, and the great loss which the country and personal friends of that great and good man suffered in his death, was written on the day of the President's departure for Bedford Springs:

Washington, July 18, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I deeply regret the death of Mr. Choate. I consider his loss at the present time to be a great public misfortune. He was an unselfish patriot, devoted to the Constitution and the Union; and the moral influence of his precepts and his example would have contributed much to restore the ancient peace and harmony of the different members of the confederacy.

In him the "elements were so combined" that all his acquaintances became his devoted friends. So far as I know, even party malevolence spared him. He was pure and incorruptible; and in all our intercourse I have never known him to utter or insinuate a sentiment respecting public affairs which was not of a high tone and elevated character.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. John Clark.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS—HAVANA, MATANZAS, AND CARDENAS DECLARED INFECTED PORTS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday all the members, and Dr. BOYD, of Brooklyn, were present. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the bark *Gedo*, thirty-three days from St. Jago; the port was healthy, and all on board well. She was permitted to come up. Dr. GUNN also reported the arrival of the brig *Ada*, from Nuevitas, W. I, after a passage of 14 days, with one passenger sick with the yellow fever; also, the arrival of the brig *Proteus*, 12 days from Cardenas, laden with sugar. She lay at Havana 14 days. At Cardenas she lost one passenger with yellow fever. The Health Officer also reported the arrival of the bark *Cornelia*, 12 days from Havana, laden with sugar; all well. He had directed that the three last mentioned vessels be detained in the Lower Bay for observation. His action was approved by the Board. The Board having information that the yellow fever prevails at Havana, Cardenas, and Matanzas, declared those places infected ports; the effect of this fiat will be that all vessels arriving here from those places will be detained in the Lower Bay. Messrs. DELAVAN, CORNELL and MCSPEDON, the Special Committee to which the subject of the removal of dead animals and offal from the City was referred, were authorized to make temporary arrangements for the removal of the same, and report thereon to the Board. The Committee to which the subject of the proposed employment of a steamboat for the Health Officer was referred, presented a report, to which was appended a resolution declaring that the matter is the concern exclusively of the officers of the State, and this Board has nothing to do with it. The report was accepted, the resolution adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, all the members present. Some routine business of no public interest was transacted. The trial of Dr. JOHN IVES, a Surgeon of Police charged with violating rule 37 of the Department, and with disobedience of orders, which has been proceeding at the Police Head-quarters for the past week, was concluded yesterday. It was alleged against him that he was a member of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Club and the Republican Central Committee. Rule 37 forbids that any member of the Department shall be a member of any political association, committee or club. It was alleged that he continued to be a member of these associations after the issue of the general order of May, directing that thereafter this rule be enforced. Upon this was founded the charge of disobedience of orders. Several members of the Twenty-second Ward Club, and the Secretaries of the Club and of the Central Committee, testified that he had not attended any meetings of those organizations for about a year; that, under the rules of the Committee, he was liable to be expelled if he was absent from three meetings in succession, and that he was, *ipso facto*, expelled from the Club by absence from three of its meetings in succession. Commissioner BAILEY, who brought the charge, conducted the prosecution, and General NYE defended. Dr. IVES, General NYE insisted, and Mr. BAILEY admitted, that the Republican Party required that a man should be a member of a Ward association a week before a primary election, in order to be entitled to vote at such election, and that no such rule prevailed in the Democratic Party. The case was summed up on both sides and submitted to the Police Commissioners, who laid it on the table. The Board resolved to attend the funeral of Capt. WATERBURY, and adjourned to Friday next.

DEATH OF A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Capt. FREDERICK W. WATERBURY, of the Fourth Precinct Police, died of consumption yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, at the Station-house in Pearl-street, at the age of about 39 years. He has been in a declining state of health since last January, and early in May he took a sea trip to Savannah, hoping that the effect of a Southern clime would be beneficial to him; but he experienced no relief. Capt. WATERBURY has been a member of the Metropolitan Police since its organization and first held the position of Drill-Captain, which he relinquished in about a year to take command of the Fourth Precinct. The deceased, as a military man, exacted strict discipline of his command; but he was, nevertheless, very much beloved and respected by his men, as he was by all his associates, for his many good qualities. Several years since he represented Westchester County in the State Legislature. His family—a wife, two daughters and six sons—still reside in that county. The remains have been removed from the Station-house, and the funeral will take place on Sunday, from Dr. DEMAREST'S Church in King-street, whence the body will be taken for interment to the family vault in Hudson County, N. J. At a meeting of the Police Captains, yesterday, it was decided that the whole available force, in full uniform, should form on Twenty-Third street, near Eighth-avenue, at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, for the purpose of attending the funeral services.

LOSS OF THE YACHT ROSLY—STATEMENT OF CAPT. DOWNES.—The Yacht *Rosly*, Capt. DOWNES, the Captain says, sailed from Lake Pontchartrain for New-York, on the 5th inst., and had much squally weather till the 11th inst., when we found the vessel leaking badly; we set to pumping and bailing, but could not free her. At noon we saw a ship to westward, and we set a signal of distress, when she bore for us and proved to be the ship *St. Helena* of Bath, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. They kindly took us on board and rendered all the assistance in their power. We soon lost sight of the yacht, but think she must have sunk, for when we left her she had three feet of water in the hold. On July 15 we were transferred to the Bark *Golden Rule*, Capt. WHITEBERRY, from Aspinwall for New York. To Captains WHITEBERRY and SPRINGER and their officers I return my sincere thanks for their kindness, while on board their respective vessels. May they never want for a friend when distressed."

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Miss MARY CAROLINE BRISER, a native of this City, 18 years of age, was drowned on Friday while bathing at Coney Island. She, with Miss CORNELIA GILLEY, was carried out by the under-tow, and, as no boat was on the beach ready for such an emergency, the girl was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Neither of the ladies could swim; but Miss GILLEY, instead of struggling, lay floating on the back, and, though she drifted a long way from shore, and it was nearly an hour before she was taken from the water, she was not much exhausted. The body of Miss BRISER was recovered and brought to her late residence, No. 169 West Forty-second street, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

LITTLE GIRL RUN OVER.—EMILY VORRATH, a little girl but 2½ years of age, residing at No. 240 Tenth-street, was run over at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue, by car No. 13 of the Second-avenue Railroad. The child's right foot and leg was terribly mangled, and it was found necessary to amputate the leg just below the thigh. The operation was performed last evening by Police-surgeon ALEXANDER B. MOTT. It is not expected that the child will survive. No blame attached to the driver of the car, as he did all in his power to avert the accident.

RUNAWAY STAGE HORSES.—On Thursday evening a pair of horses attached to a Ninth-avenue stage became unmanageable when near Twenty-fourth-street, and started at top speed up the avenue. The driver and ERNEST GRIDLEY, an outside passenger, were both thrown off. The driver was not much hurt, but one of the wheels passed over GRIDLEY'S leg and fractured it. He was attended by a physician and then taken to his home, No. 148 West Thirty-second-street.

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—A laborer, named PATRICK BOYLE, 56 years of age, was carrying coal into the cellar of the house corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, on Wednesday last, when he slipped down stairs, and striking on his back and head, received such injuries that death resulted yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. Deceased lived at No. 276 West Seventeenth-street.

A MAD DOG KILLED.—A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to J. SHORT, of No. 229 Grand-street, and supposed to have been mad, attacked a little boy in Grand-street early last evening, knocking the boy down and inflicting injuries, but not of a serious character. Officer KNIGHT, of the Tenth Precinct, hearing the screams of the boy, ran to the spot, and seizing a rung from a cart near by soon dispatched the animal.

THE AMERICAN GUARD—SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The following notice has been issued: "The rank and file of this regiment are respectfully invited to attend a meeting this (Saturday) evening, at 8½ o'clock, at BRAISTED & SCOTT'S, No. 481 Broadway, to make arrangements for the parade of a volunteer battalion on Monday next, to escort the Twelfth Regiment on its return from Brooklyn. Every officer and member is invited to attend.

SUICIDE IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—A girl named ANNIE RAYMOND, 18 years of age, who has lived since last May in the house of Mrs. CUTLER in Prince street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence adduced at the inquest showed that deceased had been low-spirited for some time. A verdict of suicide by taking laudanum was rendered. The friends of deceased took charge of her remains.

FATAL RESULT OF A FALL.—A man named PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, was knocked down the hatchway of the public store, No. 12 Broad-street, on Saturday last, by a case of goods swinging against him. His injuries proved fatal yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at his late residence, No. 212 Canal-street, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 52 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Inquests were held yesterday upon Mrs. O'BRIEN, of No. 2 Carlisle-street, who died suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and upon CORNELIUS DASH, an Englishman, a boarder in the rear of No. 42 Laurens street, who dropped dead about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. In each case death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—A lad of 11 years, named GEORGE BRADYHOF, fell on Thursday afternoon from the fourth story of the unfinished building No. 65 Chrystie-street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 107 Third street.

DROWNED.—HANS HEASLOP, a German, about 18 years of age, fell overboard yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from a vessel at Pier No. 44 North River, and was drowned. His body was recovered and the Coroner was notified.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—PARTING FESTIVAL.—The Philadelphia Hose Company No. 5, upon the conclusion of their stay in this City, were entertained, on Thursday evening, with a festival given by Howard Engine Company No. 34. The Company spent the early part of the evening at Wood's Minstrels, after which they were escorted to the Apollo Saloon, in Broadway, where a substantial supper was spread for them. The two companies, with the invited guests, numbered about two hundred persons. Capt. JAMES M. TURNER made a neat and appropriate address to the Philadelphians previous to the Company's being seated, which was responded to by Major PETER FENN, the foreman of the visiting Company. The refreshments having been disposed of, a series of appropriate toasts were drunk, fraternal sentiments were mutually expressed, and the company separated, in the best of humor, shortly after midnight. The visitors left this City for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

SUDDEN DEATH.—MARGARET MOODY, an Irishwoman, residing at No. 228 Avenue B, was seized with a fit yesterday afternoon and died. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest last evening, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Died in a fit."

Police Reports.

UNEXPECTED RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Tuesday night Patrick Gallagher, of Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was robbed of $220. He suspected Patrick Doran, his roommate, was the thief, and had a warrant issued for his arrest. On Thursday afternoon Officer Shangles, of the detective squad, took Doran into custody. On searching him a very peculiar jointed gold ring, a very novel piece of jewelry, with several notes and other papers, belonging to Mr. Stout, one of the proprietors of the Franklin House, in College place, was found in his possession. The peculiar ring, which was valued as a gift from a friend in California, the papers, and $48 in bills were taken from Mr. Stout's pocket when he was attending a horse race at the Eclipse Course on Long Island last June. Doran was yesterday committed to answer by Justice KELLY, in default of $1,000 bail.

A MARRIAGE PORTION STOLEN.—On Monday morning last, Mrs. Louisa See, a German lady of Williamsburgh, accompanied by her daughter, went shopping, in order to purchase the marriage garments for Miss See, who is soon to be married. The ladies, in their peregrinations, entered a store in Grand-street, Williamsburgh, and while there, two genteelly dressed ladies entered, and pretended to be also in want of dress patterns. Mrs. See noticed the ladies brushed up against her, and left the store very abruptly; and putting her hand in her pocket to get her pocket-book, containing $50, discovered that it had been abstracted. The alarm was given, but the two women were not to be seen. The facts were made known to the Detective Police of this City, and a description of the thieves given. Thursday forenoon Detectives Farley and Eustace observed in Canal-street two alleged pickpockets, named Kate Joice, with the *aliases* of O'Brien and Watson, and Jeanette Williams, and who answered the description given by Mrs. See. They were taken into custody, and on being placed before Mrs. See and her daughter, were fully identified and committed by a magistrate in Williamsburgh.

A NEW-HAVEN MERCHANT IN BAD COMPANY.—Michael Ryan, of No. 29 Union-street, New-Haven, Conn., a stranger in the City, was robbed of $200 on Wednesday night, which money he had originally intended to buy goods with. Michael was prevailed upon by a woman of the town to accept her company to his room in the Hotel de Nord, No. 37 Bowery. Some time after his arrival there Michael went to bed, and did not awake until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when both woman and money were missing. Michael told his troubles to Officer Darrow, of the Tenth Ward, who took Harmon Ebeimler, the bookkeeper of the hotel, into custody, on a charge of being an accomplice in the robbery. Justice STEERS committed Ebeimler for examination. The woman, who, it is said, acted as a decoy for Ebeimler, escaped.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Officer Dennis Sullivan was arrested yesterday and held in $500 bail by Justice STEERS, to answer a charge of perjury. Edward Parker, of No. 370 Water street, is the complainant. Parker says that Sullivan savagely beat him some days ago, and then took him to the Station-house and preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. The only provocation that Parker gave was simply to ask the officer in a jocular way if he would "lend his club to kill mosquitoes with." Parker was tried in the Court of Special Sessions on the complaint and was acquitted. He now brings a suit against the officer for swearing falsely in the matter. Four or five other witnesses corroborated Parker's statement.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Mr. Jacob Hoppock, dealer in metals, Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, made a complaint on Thursday before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market Court, against Wm. Barden, one of his workmen, for stealing pig copper and copper rods to the value of $50. Mr. Hoppock also made a complaint against Patrick Bohannen, keeper of a liquor store at No. 172 East Twenty-second-street, for receiving the metal from Barden. David Bingham, also an employe of Mr. Hoppock, swore that Barden had given him copper rods on three occasions to take to Bohannen's store, and the latter had not paid for them. The men were both arrested and held in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

BURGLARY.—An upholsterer, named Peter Farley, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into the house of Alice Morris, No. 20 Ludlow-street, on the night of the 19th inst. Entrance was obtained by unscrewing a wire covering to a side window, and $25 worth of household goods was carried off. When Farley was arrested a portion of the stolen property was found in his possession. The prisoner denied committing the burglary, but was willing to plead guilty to petit larceny. Justice STEERS committed him to trial on the graver charge.

A CHEAP WAGON.—A German, named David Stein, of No. 182 West Twenty-fifth-street, was arrested by Officers Tummey and McTaggart, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Thomas Curran, No. 436 Sixth-avenue. Stein asserted that he bought the wagon for $15 from a man in the street. Justice KELLY held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of grand larceny.

LARCENY.—Alderman SMITH, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday committed a colored man, named John Henry, for trial on a charge of grand larceny. Henry has been employed as a servant in the boarding-house, No. 41 Walker-street, and was arrested for stealing a watch, chain and other articles, valued at $53, from Manuel Arbelo. The accused confessed his guilt to Officer McClavy.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Mr. Philo Low was held for examination by Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday on a charge of arson. It is alleged that the accused set fire to his grocery, No. 18 Carmine-street, on the night of the 20th inst. The case is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ECKFORD, OF GREENPOINT.

The second nines of the above clubs played their home-and-home game, upon the grounds of the Eckford Club, Manor House, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon. Although ranking as the second nines of their respective clubs, their style of playing is equal, if not superior, to the first nines of most clubs. The Manor House grounds contained a large assemblage of spectators, as they always do whenever the "Eckford boys" rally for a friendly trial of base ball. The game was well contested by both clubs, but ended in a victory for the Eckford:

ECKFORD.	H.	L. Runs.	GOTHAM.	H.	L. Runs.
Bell, p	1	7	Curtis, 3 b	2	4
Brown, s s	2	6	Sweet s. s	2	4
Beach, l f	5	3	Jas. Forsyth, l f	5	1
Snyder, c. f	2	5	Mimbe, 2 b	3	3
Lamphier, 2 b	5	3	Jas. Forsyth, p	5	0
Orr, 3 b	3	4	Hackett, 1 b	2	4
Squire, c	2	4	Cohen, c	3	3
Campbell, 1 b	5	2	Dupignac, r. f	3	3
Coombs, r. f	2	4	Anderson, m. f	2	3
	27	38		27	25

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	1	1	2	8	2	0	8	4	1	12—38
Gotham	2	6	2	1	6	0	2	5	1	1—25

SCORER FOR GOTHAM—W. Valenlen.
SCORER FOR ECKFORD—H. Welling.
UMPIRE—Colyer, of Empire Club.

ECKFORD, OF GREENPOINT, VS. METROPOLITAN, OF NEW-YORK.

These Clubs played, Thursday, upon the grounds of the Metropolitan Club, at Hamilton-square. The Eckford is well known as one of the crack Base Ball Clubs, and a numerous assemblage was upon the grounds to see the strife. As will be seen by the score it was an easy victory for the Eckford Club:

ECKFORD	H.	L. Runs	METROPOLITAN.	H.	L. Runs.
Pidgeon, p	3	5	R. Jackson, p	2	2
J. Grum, s. s	2	7	Wilson, 1 f	5	1
Brown, c	4	3	Go'die, 2d b	3	3
Mackett, 1 f	3	5	Welsh, 1st b	2	2
Mills, 1st b	2	6	Kelly, c	1	4
Ennis, 2d b	3	4	Lacour, r. f	3	1
Geo. Grum, 3d b	7	1	Hudson, s s	3	1
Welling, r. f	1	5	Kirk, 3d b	4	0
West, c. f	2	5	Graff, c. f	3	1
Total	27	41	Total	27	15

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	3	4	7	3	3	2	2	8	9	41
Metropolitan	0	7	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	15

SCORER FOR ECKFORD—E. Brown.
SCORER FOR METROPOLITAN—M. Folsom.
UMPIRE—McKellar, of the Harlem Club.

ORIENTAL, OF BROOKLYN, E. D., VS. OLYMPIC, OF BROOKLYN, E. D.

The following is a summary of a match between the above Clubs, played upon the ground of the latter, Broadway, near Union-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday last:

ORIENTAL.	H.	L. Runs.	OLYMPIC.	H.	L. Runs.
Burr, p	5	1	Chapman, p	2	4
Gesner, c	4	2	Chichester, M., c	4	2
Bartlett, 1st b	2	4	Spence, 1st b	1	3
Higgins, 2d b	2	2	Chichester, T., 2d b	2	2
Godwin, 3d b	3	3	Irvin, 3 l b	1	4
Bosno, s. s	2	3	Torbert, s. s	3	2
Wood, r. f	1	4	Roach, r. f	3	2
Witt, l. f	5	2	Clark, l. f	6	0
Robbins, c. f	3	4	Waterman, c. f	6	1
Total	27	26	Total	37	20

UMPIRE—Mr. Coombs, of the Putnam Club.

Central Park—Bath Chairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the attractive features of the Central Park is, the favorable opportunity presented to pedestrianism. The smooth, winding paths, easy grades and beautiful vistas make this a most delightful exercise. There is a large class, however, of those who visit the Park and who feel its benefits, but who are unable to undergo the fatigue of its necessarily long walks, to whom the introduction of the English Bath chair would be a great boon. These carriages, made very light, and drawn or pushed by a man, who would make good wages at 25 or 30 cents an hour, would be very profitable and attractive. Such persons, it may be said, could or should ride in a carriage, but it will be some time before the carriage roads will be opened. Ladies or invalids riding in the Bath chair can converse with friends walking beside them. The wheels being broad, do not cut up the path. Many who do not care to incur the expense of a carriage would ride an hour, and thus give employment to a large number of men. S. W.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Some five years ago a woman, apparently German, hailing from Alabama, took up her residence in this city with a mulatto child, which she represented as being the offspring of a favorite servant belonging to her deceased husband. She was apparently in easy circumstances, not homely, and as a natural consequence was soon married. Her husband holds a respectable position as bookkeeper in a large mercantile house in New-York, and the two have lived happily together, and two children have been born to them. A few days ago a free colored man from St. Louis, formerly a slave, applied to the City Court for the necessary proceedings to be taken to recover possession of the child referred to, alleging that it is his by this woman, who he states is his divorced wife—obtained on a charge of adultery. The woman denies all knowledge of the man, and denies the truth of his statement in every particular, and furthermore says that she never was in St. Louis, where he swears that she formerly lived. The applicant for the child says that he can prove his statement as soon as he can get witnesses from St. Louis, which he promises to have here next week. The child is about seven years old, and the claimant says he supposed the mother and child were in Europe until quite recently, and gives this as a reason why he has not claimed the child before.

THE TAXES.—At the last meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors it was resolved to be necessary to raise the following sums for the purposes named:

Expenses of the Board of Health	$1,000
Expenses of the Dog Pound	300
Contingencies for Mayor's Office	500
Printing and Stationery	5,000
Advertising in three Corporation newspapers	7 500
Fuel for City Hall and Station houses	1 200
Gas	1 500
Furniture	500
Election expenses	15,000
Cleaning and repairing City Hall and Public Buildings	1,000
City Hospital, pursuant to Sub. 28, Sec. 13, Title No. 2 of the City Charter	4,000
Celebration of Fourth of July, pursuant to the same Section	1,000
Dispensaries	1,000
Washington Park improvement	2 500
Repairing streets	15,000
Repairing public docks	500
Expenses of Truant schools	10,000
Paying expenses of Commissioners for selecting parks	250
Introducing water and heating the City Hall	13 000
Expenses of testing Ferry and Water Rights	5,000
Offal contract	12,000

A CARELESS SERVANT.—A man in the employ of the Water Board, and having charge of the water-pipes in the district bounded by Court, Congress, Atlantic and Henry streets, on Thursday last shut off the water to repair a break, without notifying the occupants of houses where the water had been introduced, and the result was that much damage was done to boilers and other vessels used for heating water, causing them to collapse. The delinquent was promptly discharged by the Water Board.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Special Term in the Supreme Court stands adjourned until July 23, at 9 o'clock A. M. The jury in the City Court were discharged yesterday for the term. The next term of the Court will be opened the second Monday in August, for the transaction of Special Term business exclusively. A Special Term will be held to day, and another next Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy, named MICHAEL KREBS, died in Bushwick, yesterday, from injuries received in RICHARDSON'S rope-walk on Wednesday last.

NEW CHURCH.—The First Scotch Congregational Church, the Rev. Mr. FARMER, Pastor, are erecting, at the corner of South Ninth and Eighth streets, a new church edifice for their accommodation. The building is to be of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, Gothic in style, and will cost about $28,000. It will seat about 2,000 people.

The public offices of the city, from this date to the second Monday in September, will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M.

Matters at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard very little is doing. The work of constructing the coffer-dam for the purpose of continuing the stone ways for the ship-house is nearly complete, little else being required except to excavate and drive piles for the foundation of the ways. The steam pump is able at any time to free the dam from water. When the whole work is complete, which will probably be in a year or more, the dam will be removed, the piles hauled up, and nothing more will be required except the cleaning out of the channel by the aid of the dredging machine. This structure will be the most substantial of the kind in the United States, and for launching ways, not excelled perhaps in the world.

The vessels now lying at the Yard are the following: United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, dismantled, and lying up in ordinary; the steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, also lying up; sloops *Potomac* and *Brandywine*, which have been several years lying at the yard; the new gun-boat *Iroquois*, with lower masts in, and receiving her machinery. The boilers were hoisted in yesterday. The store-ship *Relief* is loaded, and ready for Aspinwall, with provisions for the Home Squadron. The store-ships *Supply*, fitting out for the Mediterranean, and the *Release*, fitting for the Coast of Africa, with supplies for that Squadron, are still at the Yard. The *Release* was expected to sail a day or two since. Her crew are on board the *North Carolina*, and can be put on board and sent to sea in three hours. The four Cromwell steamers which returned safely from the Paraguay expedition, are being fitted out for different destinations. Contrary to the policy of the Government towards vessels in the Merchant service who are now refused the priviledge of changing their names without an act of Congress these steamers are now called, *Sumpter*, *Mystic*, *Wyandot*, and *Mohawk*. The first two are intended for the coast of Africa, to sail, perhaps, about the middle of August, and the *Wyandot* and *Mohawk* are in the dry-dock, to be caulked, fastened and newly coppered. They are intended for service in the Gulf of Mexico, to be ready during September. The two alleged slave barks, which have been detained for some time at the Yard, have been removed. One or both of them will, probably, be bonded and released.

The trial of different kinds of hose which has been progressing at the Yard for some three months, was concluded yesterday. Two kinds were submitted to the test of wear and pressure by the reservoir steam-pump—the hemp or Grenoble hose, and the leather hose. Brown's patent composition for preserving leather was used on both. The result of the experiments shows that the hemp hose are not so well adapted to rough usage, such as hauling them over rough ground, as the leather hose; the former showing slightly the effects of wear, being cut out by the sharp gravel. They stood the test of pressure, however, very well, the steam-pump not being able to burst them. The composition preserves the hemp hose from mildew, not requiring them to be hung up to dry after use. The hemp hose is adapted for use on shipboard and in factories. The leather hose exhibited no effects from wear, and with the composition was wholly impervious to water. The report will be made to the Department by the Inspectors, Messrs. DUNCAN and BRADY.

The paternity of Napoleon III. is discussed by a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*: "I have lately heard, on the authority of no less a person than the late Chancellor of the Chamber of Peers, Duke Pasquier, that there is no real foundation for our very common belief as to the paternity of Louis Napoleon. I take it for granted that most of your readers are aware that his father is usually said to have been Admiral Verbeul, one of the many *chers amis* of the licentious Hortense. Duke Pasquier asserts, on the other hand, that Louis Napoleon is, past all question, the son of his legitimate father, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. He says that no further proof of this is needed than the striking resemblance of the present Emperor of France to the ex-King of Holland. He was at once struck by the resemblance when, as Chancellor of the Chamber of Peers, he had to preside on the trials of Louis Napoleon for his attempts at Strasbourg and Bologne. We all know how utterly unlike Louis Napoleon is to the other members of his family. But this is accounted for by the fact that what we understand as the Bonaparte physiognomy was due to Madame Letitia. The features of the King of Holland alone of the brothers Bonaparte—and so those of Louis Napoleon—came from the side of the father, the homely *avvocate* of Ajaccio."

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Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of
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An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,
CHARLES READE,
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Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found
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MARRIED.

RILEY—BRENNAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 21, at St. Peter's Church, 26th-st., by the Rev. Wm. T. Wilson, Mr. THOMAS RILEY to Miss ELLEN BRENNAN, all of this City.

SIMPSON—BUDD.—In this City, on Thursday, July 21, by the Rev. E. L. Janes, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Miss HARRIET BUDD, both of Philadelphia.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED

CATHCART.—In this City, on Friday, July 22, Mrs. MARTHA B. CATHCART, widow of the late Wm. Cathcart, (of the late firm of Cathcart & Swan, Brooklyn,) in the 57th year of her age.
Her friends, and those of her brother in-law and sister, Philip and Mary G. Jenkins, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 219 West 16th-st., on Sunday, July 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

BOLSTER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 21, HENRY B. BOLSTER, Ex-Assistant Alderman of the XIth and of the XVIth Wards, aged 67 years, 1 month and 13 days.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 39 West 43d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. His friends, and those of his son, George W. Bolster, and his sons in law, Samuel W. Andrews, Simeon M. Andrews, Henry H. Butler, and Robert H. Shannon, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 22, HARRIET S. GRIFFIN, in the 26th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this day, Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., after which her remains will be taken to Patterson, Putnam Co., for interment.

YATES.—On Friday, July 22, Mrs. ABIGAIL YATES, widow of the late John Yates,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 23,
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FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl just arrived from the Old Country, to do the general housework of a private family, is a girl of neat appearance and religious principles; has been a servant in Europe and brings three years recommendations with her; having no friends here, desires a comfortable and steady home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; is competent to do chamberwork or act in capacity of laundress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 376 6th av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant English girl, with good recommendations, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; is a person of unexceptionable character, and desires a permanent situation. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to take care of a baby, and to do chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country, or travel. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 33 West 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands boning and larding, pastry, jellies and desserts: best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., west of 6th av., first floor, front room.

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GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. He has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. Those two branches are practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City references for many years. Address last employer, CHARLES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or at M. M. Long's, No. 475 Pearl-st., near corner of Chatham-st., all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock every day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman (single) as gardener and farmer; can milk cows, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good recommendation; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce the best of references from his last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN WITH THE best of City reference, a situation: is a good, practical gardener and farmer; understands driving and the care of horses; is tidy and handy; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man. Understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Has good references as to capabilities, &c. Address J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon, as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st, in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation in the above capacity, by an English Protestant man; has five years' reference from his last employer; under stands both of the above branches thoroughly. Address J. C., No. 59 East 13th-st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs, for two days.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR THE FOLlowing positions: Two professors of piano, melodeon, singing, and violin—salary $600 and board; one of music, piano, French and German—salary $500 to $800 and board; two fine performers on the piano and harp; must also be superior vocalists—salary $600 to $700 and board; superior teachers of music, English and ornamentals—salary $250 to $500 and board; two teachers of drawing and oil-painting, (must have specimens)—salary $600 and board; two lady teachers of French, English and calisthenics; a professor of mathematics and military tactics—salary $1 300; a teacher of French for a boys' school near New-York. Personal application solicited. Positive engagements in many cases can be made at once. American School Institute, No. 316 Broadway. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement on very moderate terms. He refers to the parents of his present pupils, who leave for Europe in a few days. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 246 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, will be held at their rooms, Nos 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th st, on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by the Rev S. HERBERT LANCEY, on *The Divine Origin of the Lord's Day*, and interesting addresses may also be expected from the delegates to the late Convention at Troy. The public, and especially young men, are cordially invited to be present.
CHAS. W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Tenth Sunday, July 24. The Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH will preach in the Great Hall at 10½ A. M. The Rev. L. G. BINGHAM will preach at 8 P. M., on *The Great Revival of our Time—Its Past History and the new encouragement which its present wonderful development in Great Britain and Ireland affords to the prayers and expectations of Christians here and throughout the world.* Union prayer meetings EVERY MORNING in Lecture Room No. 24, at 8 A. M. and at 3½ P. M., on Sundays in the Hall.

THE REV. MR. BURLINGHAM OF 25th-street Baptist Church, will preach in the North Trinity Dutch Reformed Chapel, corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely. N. B. In consequence of the continued illness of the Pastor, the Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, the evening services will be discontinued during the month of August. Order of service during August, preaching at 10½ A. M., and Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn, will be open for Divine service TOMORROW, 24th. Preaching by the Rev. LAWRENCE MESEREAU, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Rev. LEONARD CORNING, of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach in the same place on the 31st inst.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PECK, Minister, officiating.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, THE MARTYR.—The Rev. ALEXANDER LEONARD, D.D., Rector. Divine service will be celebrated in this parish, on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 680 6th-av., near 40th-st., and continue regularly until the new church is ready for consecration.

PREACHING AT THE HALL, CORNER OF Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, July 24, by WM. SHEPHERD, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. MORNING subject—*The Bread of Life, or only Source of Immortality.* AFTERNOON subject—*The Great Whirlwind, or Coming Storm.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. DR. McMENAMY AND THE friends of a free Bible will expose the impiety of the Romish Church in granting indulgences to commit the sin of idolatry in its various forms, in Spring st. Hall, No. 185 Spring st, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.,) the Rev. MOSES B. RALLOU, Pastor. Services at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for TO MORROW MORNING—*Work and Wages.* For the EVENING—*Christ's Method of Resisting the Devil.*

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. ARCHER. All are invited to attend. Seats free. Union prayer-meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—No. 10 Abingdon-square, Lebanon Hall. The second of a series of discourses on New Testament Women will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING at 7¾. Subject—*Mary, the Mother of Jesus.* Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach as usual in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ will Protect His Church.* The Rev. L. B. VAN DOREN, of the Spring-st. Church, will preach at 7¾ P. M. Strangers welcome.

PROF. H. MATTISON, FORMER PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, TOMORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Mr. KIRK, of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MR. SNOW, THE MILLENIAL MESSENGER, will preach the Gospel pure and simple, TOMORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Subject—*Spiritualism in the Light of God's Word.*

THE REV. JOHN SEIVERES, LATE FROM Belfast, Ireland, will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., TO MORROW, July 24. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, CORNER OF GOLD.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev Mr. FRANCIS, of Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, New-York. In the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. J. E SEARLES.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield st, Brooklyn. Preaching TOMORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Bible Class at 4 o'clock. Seats free for strangers.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of New-Haven, will preach TO-MORROW, and the SABBATH FOLLOWING at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Sabbath School meeting EVERY SABBATH EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. CHAS. A. SKINNER, OF CAMbridgeport, Mass., will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Munroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 24, at 10½ o'clock.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Hudson and Greenwich sts.—The Rev. M. DECRAWFORD, Pas'or. Preaching TO-MORROW, 24th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. and EVENING at 7¾. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. MAHAN will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

DE KALB-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. G. DUNBAR; 3 P. M., by the Rev. C. W. FROST, of Fleetst., and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Prof. H. MATTISON, of New-York.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open during the Summer every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD, President of Illinois College.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION Square. A discourse concerning *Doers of the Word not hearers only*, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. The Rev. O. D. MILLER, of Nashua, N. H., will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commencing, MORNING, 10½; AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH—CORNER OF Madison and Catharine sts., under the direction of the Port Society, will be open EVERY SABBATH during the Summer. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, MORNING and EVENING. All seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS—Prof. J. C. MOFFATT, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in this Church NEXT SABBATH, July 24, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Seats free.

DR. R. T. HALLOCK IS ENGAGED TO speak at Dodworth's Hall on SUNDAY MORNING, July 24. Subject—*The Nineteenth Century.* N.B.—There will be no lecture in the evening.

THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF the Norfolk st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th st. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER of 34th-st. and 8th av. The Rev. J. A. MCKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. SAMUEL J. KNAPP at 7½ P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 561 Broadway, or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTItution of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President

AUGUST LESSONS.—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Gentlemen may now secure private desks, for August, at only $10 for a $25 course in Book-keeping and Writing. Apply immediately for these desks.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED in teaching drawing, German, and first class music teacher, would like to meet with a few more pupils; also wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would like the advantages of a teacher at home, in exchange for a good room and board. Address M B, No 160 East 14th-st

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 182 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, PROTESTANT, WITHout family; must understand grapes under glass thoroughly, as also out door fruit, vegetables and flowers. Address A. B., Box No. 2,575 New-York Post-office, with address, terms, references and last employer's name.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE House, a thoroughly competent packer. Address Box No. 2,211 Post office, giving references. None but experienced hardware packers need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN, TO travel and sell by sample tailors' trimmings. &c Apply to ALLEN & CHURCHILL, No. 126 Chambers-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN PARK-PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.,
FOR SALE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Orphans' Court of the County of Essex, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on
MONDAY, the 25th day of July inst.,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the large and elegant mansion house of the late Gen. James Miller,
No. 154 Park place, in the City of Newark.
The main house is a three-story brick building, 31x40, with basement and a sub-cellar extending under the whole house, with dining-room and kitchen in the rear. The lot is 43x172, running back to an alley.
This desirable property is opposite the Military Park, is the centre of the city, about two minutes walk from the Centre-st. depot.
Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.
CHARLES S. HAINES,
JOHN HALL,
ALBERT ALLING,
} Commissioners.

DESIRABLE PROPEETY FOR SALE.

BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal-st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM-ST.—A frontage of 40 feet near Broome-st.
CHURCH ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
WHITE-ST—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL-ST.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick-st.
DUANE ST—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—A frontage of 62 feet near 4th-av.
BROADWAY—Twenty-one lease years for sale.
GRAND-ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 506 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29,) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st. northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st: each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 30. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my23-law12w8,

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av., four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts., 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 25 feet front and rear, and 93 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Front sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt. Also, the house and lot No. 16 Lombardy-st. House 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, and the lot 21½ feet front by about 140 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad st, or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of house long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av, between 38th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE (OF fine quality) and the good-will of lease of a first-class family hotel, arranged in the most approved modern French style, and situated in the most fashionable and elegant part of the City. Apply by letter, to A. B., Box No. 481 Post-office.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE.—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 58th and 59th sts. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st, near 3d av.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—CLOSTER DOCK property, (opposite Yonkers,) with store, dwelling, stables, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. BATES, at Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF CORNWALL, Litchfield County, Conn., a dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings, with twenty acres of rich arable land contiguous thereto. The house will accommodate twenty-five or thirty persons. It has been for a few years past occupied for a young ladies' boarding-school. It is four and a half miles from the Housatonic Railroad. The beautiful shade-trees and shrubbery which surround the house, and the great variety of fruit which the place produces, make the situation very desirable. As this property must be sold soon, it is offered at the low price of twenty-two hundred dollars. There are two Congregational Churches within two miles. For further particulars refer to Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row, T. F. Brinsmade, No. 36 Park-row, and F. B. Swift, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, and ice house, filled, are new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horses, carriage and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground. The Summer residence of the late John R. Peters. It is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Springs and Hotels. Immediate possession given. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, opposite the United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d st, New-York.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to forty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, one of the finest built houses, with about an acre of ground, in a handsome town within an hour of New York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Extensive grounds, out-buildings, &c., situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, between 9 and 10 A. M.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City, either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for stores. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also a valuable piece of property in West 22d st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes—situated at Hunter's Point, L. I., within two minutes' walk of the ferry from the foot of 34th st. Said property comprises 21 lots of ground, having a water front of 100 feet, with sufficient depth of water for large-class vessels. The buildings are all in excellent condition, built of brick, with slate roofs, 50x100 with wing 30x60 feet, together with sheds, blacksmith shops and other out buildings. A never-failing well of soft water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVEstory white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 280 West 19th st.; the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

HOTEL TO LET—BLANCARD'S HOTEL, ON the west side of Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts, connecting with a large building on 12th-st, and containing about one hundred rooms. The location is considered one of the best for a hotel. For further information apply to RICHARD MORTIMER, No. 11 Wall-st., or at No. 20 East 23d-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST, 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, the two 3-story frame houses in 58th-st., near 8th-av. and terminus of the Railroad, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, and opposite Central Park. There is a splendid view of the Ramble. Apply to MICHAEL TREACY, 8th-av, cor. 58th-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose, and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with a dry sub-cellar, suitable for any kind of business. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 733 EIGHTH-AVENUE, A suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water. Rent $175. Apply on the premises, or to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families. Stores through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, brown stone house, first-class, first-class location, and in perfect order; within four minutes' from ferries and city cars. Apply on the premises, No. 119 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 187 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn (three story brick and basement,) containing four rooms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 198 Fulton-st., New-York down stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

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To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.
For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK,
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HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
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And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 889 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Professor, No. 3 Dix Street, near Broadway, New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison ous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES
Of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR
ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LERMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (ad vertisers) their frauds and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

$500 REWARD.
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent. No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 218 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. He years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION.—Any bottle without our signature on the label is a vile counterfeit and imposition. FYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No 109 Nassau st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE HARLEM		LEAVE PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A. M	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22.....12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 23.....12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*) 5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26.....12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & PIKE, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY.
The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A M	Friday, July 22, 10 A M
Saturday, July 23, 12 M	Saturday, July 23, 3 P M
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A M	Sunday, July 24, 1:30 P M
Monday, July 25, 10 A M	Monday, July 25, 2 P M
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A M	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P M

Kers' Express by this boat.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Ticket to the above places and return 75 cents. Breakfast and dinner on board. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer KNOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON. The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7¾ A. M., and 1¾ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease for a term of years, a large establishment near this City for the manufacturing of a staple article by steam power, in excellent order. The business is long established, and now in a most thriving condition, under recent patents for improvements. With thirty hands it will clear $30,000 a year, and the business may be extended at pleasure. The owner wishes to retire from active labor. Propositions for an equal partner, who will take the charge of the business, will also be entertained. Address O. S., *Tribune* Office.

$8,000 TO $10,000.—AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Wanted a partner, active or special, to invest the above sum in a staple manufacturing business connected with agriculture. The article is now successfully introduced, and with extended capital, will pay large profits. None but principals treated with, to whom every satisfaction will be given in an interview. Address, stating name, &c., M. & P., Jersey City Post-office.

A PROFITABLE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Within an hour's ride of New-York, been 17 years established by the present owner, who having lost his wife, desires to return to England, his native home. Also, a desirable house and lot for sale. Apply to SAML. INGERSOLL, No. 94, or HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st, New-York.

$3,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT would be willing to invest the same and devote his whole time and services to the interest of the concern in some safe and established business in this City. Answers, stating nature of the business, &c., with real name, addressed to Box No. 956 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The housekeepers furnishing stock, with fixtures, lease and good will for sale on favorable terms. The business has been in successful operation since 1844; the location is prominent and in the most rapidly improving part of the City, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.
STEPHEN W. SMITH.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE FOND OF traveling, and a good judge of money, to act as doorkeeper for a first-class lecturer. One half interest will be given by advancing $75, for printing bills, &c., to start with. No further capital required. Address LECTURER, Chatham square Post office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV.—Well fenced, planked floor and shedded; brick office and stables; everything complete; capable of doing a business of 4,000 to 5,000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview address COAL YARD, Box 189 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A book and stationary store doing a good business, with paper route attached. Sells from 1,500 to 2,000 daily and weekly papers. Inquire at 134 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A FEED-STORE IN A LIVELY PART of the City. Apply for to-day, at No. 147 East Broadway, up stairs, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE, No. 8 Broadway. For particulars inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 278 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.—4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
11:30 A. M.—For White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains—Albany.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train, WILL LEAVE
RETURNING,
Dover Plains—8:30 A. M. 3 and 6 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7 A. M.; 12 M.; 1 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 7:15 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangrouiz.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	30 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbus, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Flo	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SIFFORD, TILLSON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, July 27.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Co.'s new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, FREDERICK CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 23 inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints bottled in Dublin by Messrs. A. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS ERIE PATTERN, 56 to 58 pounds per linear y

A German View of the Anti-Lager-bier or Sunday Memorial.

From a "German's Appeal to Germans on the Sunday Question."

The Memorial opposes the existence of monopolies and privileged classes of society. It goes for equal rights. In order that factory-laborers, clerks, apprentices, &c., may have a day of rest, the factory-owners, merchants, employers, &c., must be compelled—if there be compulsion to them—to close their factories, stores and shops on Sunday. If ten merchants out of a hundred were to keep open their stores on Sunday, one and another by the power of competition would be tempted to open their stores too. Therefore, to secure a day of rest to the ninety, all Sunday traffic must be prohibited to the ten. Partial restrictions imposed on the rights of some men, in order to increase and guarantee the rights of all men, is a sound Democratic principle. But how does it agree with this principle to have stores closed on Sunday, while liquor-shops remain open? No cloth, coffee or tea must be sold, but you may sell as much whisky, beer and wine as you please! The honest merchant may not make money on that day, but the rumseller may! Is this right? Certainly not. In a free country, under a constitutional government, all men must be treated alike.

And what special claim have intoxicating liquors to be exempted from the prohibition of sales on Sunday? Do they promote domestic happiness increase virtue, engender philanthropy, nourish patriotism? We have seen no proof of it. But it is plain enough that many a father on Sunday converts the money which should buy bread for his children during the week into liquor; that many a son then consumes the means of supporting his parents, and many a husband returns home on Sunday night drunken, abusing his wife, or at least unfitted for his work and for a proper treatment of his family. As for the influence of intoxicating liquors on patriotism and love of freedom, we will only mention that Fabricius Hoecker, when he returned to this country in 1859, after the failure of the revolutionary movements in Germany, public ascribed that failure to the fact that the Germans had rather talked and *boasted of their prospective freedom over the beer-glass* than labored and acted for it.

Still, "Drinking on Sunday is a *German* custom, so we won't have it taken from us!" is the cry. It is a German vice, (mis-custom,) we answer. Boxing and horse-racing are *English* vices; carnival with its follies is an *Italian* vice; bull-baiting is a *Spanish* vice; but what sensible Englishman, Italian or Spaniard would undertake publicly to stand up for these vices, to which *a portion* of his countrymen is addicted? Still less would he dare to undertake the introduction of them into another country. The same rule applies to German Sunday amusements, to which in many places in Germany a large proportion of the inhabitants are given; but *under constant protest of our best men, and constant attempts at restraint by laws*—the latter being found rather in the partially free States of Germany than in the others.

The opponents of the Memorial are talking and behaving as though Sabbath legislation proceeded only from "Puritanism." But we need only to appeal to the better knowledge of the well-informed among them. We ask, for instance, of the editor of the *Staats Zeitung*. Do you not know well enough, from German history, that at different times, and in different parts of Germany, stringent laws against drinking and dancing on Sunday have been enacted: not by the more despotic princes, but rather by those who really cared for the welfare of her people? True, in modern times, Sabbath legislation in Germany has become more lax, but this has been owing to the influx of infidelity, which, coming from France, overthrew both the former observance of the Sabbath, and the ancient honesty and fidelity of the German nation.

But, supposing Sabbath laws to be something specifically American, even then there would be just cause to ask: *Is* it well for the Germans of this country to oppose an institution which has existed here from the first beginning of European settlements on this continent, and has since then taken such deep root in the whole social and political life of this nation? Would this not be an abuse of the hospitable welcome and reception which this country extended to us? Would it not provoke the ill-will and suspicion of the English speaking, native-born citizens? On questions respecting which *one party of Americans* stands against the other, we may decide for either of them; but in a question concerning which *nearly the whole of the American people stand together as one man* to oppose them *as a German party*, will certainly not prove the means of promoting kind relations between foreign and native-born citizens. It would, to say the least, be quite hazardous to undertake such a thing; and to be justified in the undertaking, we should be manifestly in the right. But such is not the case, neither in a political nor in a moral point of view.

Sad Accident at Sea on Board of the Fulton.

M. Masseras, the accomplished Edifor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who reached France in the *Fulton* July 9, sends to that journal the following interesting account of a mischance which occurred on board in celebrating the Fourth of July. "Preparations," says M. Masseras, "were made for firing a salute at mid-day. The cannon had been placed near the bows of the vessel, and a rope stretched at a certain distance prevented the passengers from approaching too near; all was ready, and every care had been taken to prevent accident. The two cannon were to be fired alternately, at intervals of half a minute each, thus allowing an interval of one minute to each for reloading. Precisely at 12 o'clock the first report was heard, but the thirty intervening seconds had not expired before there was a second and louder explosion, immediately followed by cries of pain and terror. The report came from the same piece, which had been reloaded with imprudent haste, and had suddenly exploded. Of the two men who were reloading it, one had his right hand and wrist carried away, and the other had his left hand shattered; a quarter-master standing by also received severe wounds, and a cabin boy was dangerously wounded on the breast by pieces of the ramrod, which was broken into a thousand fragments by striking violently against one of the anchors.

Accidents of this character are each year the inseparable accompaniments of the Fourth of July celebration in the United States, and to record them has become for the journalist almost a matter of course; but when a similar casualty occurs on the little world confined on board of a ship, its proportional importance is considerably changed. So it would be difficult to convey an idea of the painful gloom which this sad event immediately cast over us. The ladies especially, from whom it was impossible to hide what had passed, were so affected that some of them became really ill. The youngest daughter of the captain, a lovely child of about six years, added to the sad effect of the scene by her unrestrained grief. It appeared the sailor most severely wounded had been endeared to her by one of those ties of friendship which so often unite the tenderness of childhood and the strength of rude manhood. Nothing could be more heart-breaking than to hear the poor little girl crying out, 'My poor Jack! my poor Jack!' at the same time wringing her hands with convulsive grief. This was all that she could say, and all efforts to console her were only met by this sad cry.

In the meantime the victims of the accident had been conducted to the cabin of the ship's surgeon, Dr. Teats, who at once proceeded in his cruel but indispensable duties. The man most severely wounded had his arm amputated a little below the elbow; the other only saved one of his fingers. At the moment of writing this both of the men are well enough to authorize the hope of their recovery. I could not sufficiently praise the kindness with which the unfortunate men were treated by Captain Wotton and all on board. As to Doctor Teats, he on this occasion proved his remarkable ability both as an operator and a physician.

As soon as the first shock of surprise and fright was over the passengers took up a subscription for the sufferers, which in two hours amounted to $800. The names of the French passengers figured preeminently on the list. M. and Madame Yznaga, of Havana, nobly represented Spanish liberality by a contribution of $75. It is the intention of the donors to give three-fourths of the sum to the man who lost his arm, and who has three children.

As may be supposed, no further rejoicing took place. At dinner the captain simply spoke a few words, which the French passengers requested me to answer. No other address was made, no toasts offered, and the evening ended in a quiet very different from the excitement expected in the morning. 'Man proposes, but God disposes.'"

A Persecuted Maid of Honor.

From the New-York Albion.

A letter—or a portion of one—has been lately "going the rounds" of the Southern and Western papers, which seems to require a brief notice at our hands. It purports to be from the Hon. Amelia Murray, whilom a Maid of Honor to the Queen, but better known on this side of the Atlantic as having visited the United States, and written a book about its people, its fauna, its flora, and its "peculiar institution." As to the merits of the lady's work it is not our design to enter; it was, probably, neither more nor less interesting than the "book of travels" *de rigueur*, which enables its compiler to enlighten the world as to the social characteristics of a nation, on the strength of one dinner-party; as to the working of its governmental system, by the experience acquired during attendance on one debate; or, as in the present case, as to the merits or the faults of the interesting but complicated question of Slavery, by the impressions produced during a three-days' visit to a hospitable plantation. It had, we believe, a considerable sale, its success being possibly enhanced by a report which obtained considerable currency at the time of its publication—to the effect that the fair author had been compelled to resign her situation in the royal household, on account of her advocacy or defence of Slavery. Although we were, even then, entirely satisfied that this rumor had no foundation in fact, we did not think it necessary to contradict it, as it could not be traced to any respectable source, and seemed to be nothing more than a marketable bit of publisher's clap trap. But the present letter of Miss Murray appears to revive the story, and to assume the responsibility of its circulation. We do not republish the document itself, inasmuch as it is principally taken up with a plan for the gradual extinction of Slavery in the Southern States, which plan Miss Murray and her friends in England seem to consider highly satisfactory, but which we should simply characterize as silly in the extreme.

Our object, we say, is only to call attention to a paragraph, wherein the lady states that she has "undergone sufferings and privations in the cause of what she considered truth and justice"—an assertion which seems to give countenance to the report to which we have referred. Now, we are able to state, upon the most unexceptionable authority, that Miss Murray did not lose her place in the royal household on account of her sentiments in favor of Slavery; but that she herself resigned the honorary position she occupied as an extra Maid of Honor, *before the publication of her work*, and before any one knew of its table of contents—whether it treated of Slavery at all—much less whether her opinions respecting it were favorable or the reverse. She resigned, in deference to a well-known rule of all departments of the British public service, which forbids any subordinate to treat, in print, controverted questions of Religion, Politics, or Government. The good sense of such a rule is too obvious to require explanation; and it is especially necessary in a royal household, where the Sovereign might be seriously compromised by the expression of sentiments which might, not unreasonably, be supposed to be his, but which he is unable to give to the world in his own name. In other public departments the same rule is observed; and, in a lesser degree, for the same reason. It is, moreover, commonly held that if an employe is in possession of valuable information, he is bound to keep it for the use of his Government; whilst if, on the contrary, his facts or impressions are erroneous or absurd, he is not at liberty to bring discredit, through their publication, upon those who employ him.

In adverting, as we have done, to this not very important matter, we have been actuated by a sincere desire to correct any misapprehension which may exist as to the facts connected with Miss Murray's retirement from her place in the Queen's household. We repeat that her advocacy of the Institution of Slavery had nothing whatever to do with it. The same course would have been rendered necessary had she eulogized Theodore Parker or expressed her admiration of the connubial arrangements of Brigham Young.

Present Condition of Hayti.

From the New-Orleans Picayune of the 16th inst.

The crisis which the Haytian people are now undergoing cannot fail to arouse our attention and interest, not only on account of the close proximity to our shores of this anomalous State, but also on account of the current of emigration drawn thither from our own city. The appeals of the Haytian Government to the free blacks, inviting their immigration, have been principally directed to the free colored people of New-Orleans. It is evidently here that Hayti expects to find the class of people she needs to achieve the salutary reaction which is to save her from barbarism and put her once more in the road to civilization.

Our free colored population form a distinct class from those elsewhere in the United States. Far from being antipathetic to the whites, they have followed in their footsteps, and progressed with them, with a commendable spirit of emulation, in the various branches of industry most adapted to their sphere. Some of our best mechanics and artisans are to be found among the free colored men. They form the great majority of our regular, settled masons, bricklayers, builders, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, &c., whose sudden emigration from this community would certainly be attended with some degree of annoyance: while we count among them in no small numbers, excellent musicians, jewelers, goldsmiths, tradesmen and merchants. As a general rule, the free colored people of Louisiana, and especially of New-Orleans—the "creole colored people," as they style themselves—are a sober, industrious and moral class, far advanced in education and civilization. From that class came the battalion of colored men who fought for the country under Gen. Jackson, in 1814-15, and whose remnants, veterans whom age has withered, are taken by the hand on the anniversary of the glorious Eighth of January, by their white brethren in-arms, and proudly march with them under the same flag.

Now, let us see what Hayti is to-day, what she wants, and how far the free blacks of this country can answer her purpose, and find at the same time such advantages as will justify their emigration for the Haytian shores. For a frank but dreadful picture of the condition of Soulouque's late empire, we look to the Haytians themselves. *L'Avenir*, a newspaper published at Cape Hatien, has a long and able leader, in which it tells the stern truth, unveiling the horrible afflictions that cover Hayti like a hideous leprosy, eating up her wealth and prosperity, until nothing but a disgusting skeleton is left. We condense from that article.

L'Avenir begins by throwing a retrospective glance upon the past; it refers to fifty-five years ago, when Hayti became an independent State, and says:

"In the last years that preceded our independence, (the revolution against the whites,) the country enjoyed a material prosperity unequaled in the Antilles, or in any other country of the world. The Island of Hayti at that time produced annually 140,000,000 lbs. of sugar, 70,000,000 lbs. of coffee, and all the other products of the Antilles in great abundance. Its commerce employed 710 vessels of heavy tonnage, to export its products, which exceeded its importations by some 130,000,000 francs. It had a numerous population; excellent and well-kept public roads, which connected its picturesque cities and towns.

From that era of proverbial prosperity to the present state of decay, what a dreadful, what a shameful change! To-day our fields neglected and abandoned, not only cannot answer the demands of commerce, but do not even produce sufficient food for the population; and we, fortunate inhabitants of the wealthy St. Domingo, are compelled to look to the American continent for sugar, rice, and even corn; and a stoppage for two months of imports of American provisions would spread famine and desolation over the whole island, as has very nearly happened at various times."

Our commercé, wavering and dragging along painfully, is nearly ruined by the disastrous nullity of our agriculture. The stranger sees with surprise the richest lands in the world without cultivation and without inhabitants. With a territory equal to one-third that of England, our population scarcely reaches half a million.

No more public roads, no bridges, no protection against the overflow of our rivers, which, left to take their own course, inundate, at the least rise, the few plantations that yet remain scattered along their banks. Stock-raising is a nullity; our horses have degenerated into puny animals; our oxen are lean and famished, and furnish us with meat that contains no nutritious juices.

The writer proceeds with this gloomy picture of the material condition of Hayti, and then speaks in sad terms of the moral condition of the Republic. He seeks the causes of this fatal retrogradation of the country, and ascribes it to the want of good faith in the various Governments that have succeeded each other in Hayti, and the sordid ambition of those men who have sacrificed the welfare of the people and country to their own passions. This sad state of things dates principally from the advent of Soulouque to power. During his eleven years' reign, this man has killed, robbed and abused the Haytian people at his will, "terrorizing" the nation at home and rendering it contemptible in the eyes of the world.

After showing these fearful evils, *L'Avenir* inquires whether there is hope for Hayti, and answers in the affirmative, if every good citizen will give his aid and support to the new Government and help it to carry out the wise measures it is adopting to secure the salvation of the country.

Elopement and Arrest.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, of Thursday.

Last evening, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Dépôt, and immediately after the cars came in, a difficulty was observed to arise between three of the passengers, two of them men, and the third a woman, and all laboring under the greatest excitement. As soon as the smoke of the first charge had cleared away it was ascertained that the woman was the wife of one of the men and the sister of the other, and the difficulty originated thus: Some weeks ago a man named Peter Cassiday, residing at Greensburgh, made information charging a certain John Ray and deponent's wife with adultery. The parties were arrested, and further prosecution suspended on the ground that Ray would never again speak to Cassiday's wife, and she promising never again to give her husband cause of jealousy.

On last Sabbath night, as is alleged, Ray and Cassiday's wife eloped together, taking with them three of Cassiday's children, and leaving three of them to be cared for by their father, who was from home looking after work. They took the night train for the East, and though the husband sought the fugitives everywhere, he was unable to discover their whereabouts. Yesterday, as the eastward train reached Greensburgh, Cassiday got on board, and was somewhat surprised to find his wife and another man among the passengers. The other man was her brother, who, she alleges, she called on in Philadelphia, informing him that her husband had treated her so badly that it was impossible to live with him, and that she had, therefore, left him, taking with her three of their children. The brother, sympathizing with her in her distress, gave her a home in his house, and day before yesterday they started for Greensburgh together, for the purpose of getting possession of the balance of the children. When they reached Greensburgh the woman was afraid to leave the cars, lest her husband might do her violence, and they came on to this city, the much dreaded individual being a fellow passenger.

Arrived at the dépôt, the difficulty alluded to took place. Cassiday wanted his wife arrested for adultery and the abduction of his children, but the officers in attendance refused to act without a warrant, so he ran to Alderman Lewis' office to get one. Thither the brother and sister followed him, and it appearing from their statement that the woman really feared the man Cassiday, instead of having his wife arrested, was "tuck up" himself, and committed for surety of the peace. This morning Ray was also captured and committed for adultery; so that the matter, as it now stands, seems a good deal mixed up. The brother, in the meantime, has gone to get the children, but whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen.

Kidnapping and Excitement in Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal of July 20.

Considerable excitement existed yesterday among the colored people of this city, arising from the report that one William Turner, a person who has usually followed the occupation of janitor, himself colored, had been engaged in taking colored men to St. Louis, in order to return them to Slavery. A short time since he left here with three others, pretending to get them work, and it is alleged for a reward conveyed them to the authorities. So intense was the excitement last night, that Turner's friends were obliged to get him into a place of safety, to escape their violence. No outbreak, however, occurred.

Turner was kept in the lock-up last night for security. Many attempts were made to get him out, but failed. This morning he was set free. There is a rumor that a number of colored people caught a partner of Turner's last night, who had assisted him in getting away, took him to the lake shore and administered three hundred lashes upon his bare back.

This forenoon, the matter was brought before the City authorities, and from information lodged with them, warrants were issued by Justice Milliken for the arrest of William Turner, Charles Noyes, and Charles Smith. Turner is the one alluded to above. Noyes was formerly a detective officer with C. P. Bradley & Co., but left the firm some time since. Smith was also a detective officer in the city employ, during the administration of John Wentworth.

The facts alleged are, that one Capt. Fagin was the owner of the three negroes who have been abducted. At the time of losing them, he offered a reward for their recovery. Noyes heard of the reward, and traced the negroes to this city. By the aid of Turner, he gained an interview with them, and wished to hire them to go down to some place in this State to dig trees. In this manner, he got them to the Illinois Central Dépôt, and shipped them in a special car to St. Louis, and yesterday received a draft for $2,500, the alleged reward.

Shakespearian Forgeries—Defence of J. Payne Collier.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir,—I trust to your sense of justice, to say nothing of my ancient connection with your establishment (see especially the *Times* of the summer of 1819), for the insertion of this letter with as much prominence as you gave to that of Mr. Hamilton in your paper of July 2. As I live entirely in the country, and take in only a weekly publication, I did not see your paper containing that letter until an hour ago. I shall reply to it briefly and positively.

First, as to the pencilings in the corrected folio, 1632, which I accidently discovered. I never made a single pencil mark on the pages of the book, excepting crosses, ticks, or lines, to direct my attention to particular emendations.* I have not seen it for four or five years, but I remember that on the board at the end (there was no fly-leaf there) I wrote various words, and made several notes, which I never attempted to erase. There they probably remain; and if the pencilings, of which Mr. Hamilton speaks, in the body of the volume were made by me, they may be compared with my writing on the last board, and by that writing I may be convicted, unless somebody, which I do not believe, has taken the pains to imitate my hand. What is clearly meant, though somewhat darkly expressed, is that I am the author both of the pencilings and of the notes in ink.

I have asserted the contrary on oath in an affidavit sworn and filed in the Queen's Bench, on the 8th of January, 1856. I assert the contrary now, and, if any person will give me the opportunity, I am ready to confirm it by my *viva voce* testimony, and to encounter the most minute, the most searching and the most hostile examination.

I have shown and sworn that this very book was in the possession of a gentleman named Parry about half a century ago, given to him by a relation named George Gray. Mr. Parry recognized it instantly, annotated as it is now; and since it came into my hands, in 1849, I have not made the slightest addition to the notes in pencil or in ink.

Then, as to the binding. I contend that it is considerably older than the reign of George II., and that the date of the fly-leaf affords no criterion as to the date when the leather covering was put on, and for this reason, that fly-leaves are often added at a subsequent period, for the protection of the title-page, because the original ones have been torn or destroyed. Upon my own shelves I have several distinct proofs of this fact, but I will only mention one. It is a copy of Samuel Daniel's *Panegyricke Congratulatory* folio, (1603,) which the poet presented to the Countess of Pembroke; Daniel wrote her name on the gilt vellum cover, and she put her signature on the title-page. It is likely that Daniel also placed an inscription on the fly-leaf, which has disappeared, perhaps to gratify the cupidity of some autograph collector. A comparatively modern substitute has been inserted: it has no watermark, but on a moment's inspection is enough to show that it was much posterior to he time when the book was printed.

The rough calf binding of the corrected folio, 1632, I contend is old; it is the same as Lord Ellesmere's copy of the same edition; the fly-leaf described by Mr. Hamilton is comparatively new; but I have all along admitted, privately and in print, that the rough calf binding of the corrected folio, 1632, was the second or third coat the book had worn.

In the same way, as to imperfect erasures and alterations of emendations, denoting changes of mind or better information on the part of the maker of the old marginal notes, I have been as distinct and emphatic as anybody in both the editions of my volume of *Notes and Emendations* in 1852 and 1853. Mr. Hamilton can, I think, point out nothing that I have not anticipated.

Soon after I discovered the volume, and before I had written more than a letter or two in the *Athenæum* upon it, I produced it before the Council of the Shakespeare Society—at the general meeting of that body—at two or three evening assemblies of the Society of Antiquaries; and, in order that it might not escape the severest scrutiny by daylight, I advertised that it would be left for a whole morning in the library of that society for the inspection of anybody who wished to examine it. I did not see Mr. Hamilton there, but no one who inspected it discovered, or at least pointed out, any of the pencil-marks which it seems are now visible.

I shall say nothing of the indisputable character of many of the emendations. The Rev. Mr. Dyce has declared, in his own handwriting, that "some of them are so admirable that they can hardly be conjectural," and in the course of his recent impression of the works of Shakespeare, he has pronounced such as he unavoidably adopted, irresistible, indubitable, infallible, &c. All this I might have appropriated to myself; and, having burnt the corrected folio, 1632, I might have established for myself a brighter Shakespearian reputation than all the commentators put together. If, therefore, I have committed a fraud it has been merely gratuitous. I certainly preferred a different course, in spite of the warning given me by a friend in the outset, that my enemies would never forgive my discovery, and that their hostility would outlive my existence.

I am determined not to make the poor remainder of my life miserable by further irritating contests; this is the last word I shall ever submit to say upon the subject in print; but, if the matter be brought before a proper legal tribunal, I shall be prepared in every way to vindicate my integrity.

May I be allowed to add a word in answer to certain paragraphs stating that the late Duke of Devonshire gave me a large sum for my corrected folio, 1632? It was a free gift on my part, frankly accepted by his Grace, although he afterwards (knowing of my family bereavements and consequent expenses) unsuccessfully endeavored to persuade me to accept £250 for the volume. The Duke was at Chatsworth when I sent my letter to him, stating that the book was a poor return for the many essential and substantial favors I had received at his hands during a period of thirty years, and on the 20th of June, 1853, his Grace wrote me a letter containing the following words:

"It is impossible for me to express how much I am gratified by your present, on which I shall place great value, not only for the merits and interest that accompany it, but as a proof of your enduring friendship and approbation."

It is clear, therefore, that if without motive I imposed upon the public, I did not without conscience victimize the man to whom I was already so deeply indebted.

I am, &c.,

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

Riverside, Maidenhead, July 5.

* I ought to add that I drew pencil lines round 18 additional *fac-similes* from the volume, admirably executed by Mr. Netherclift, copies of which I furnished to my friends, to enable them the better to judge of the general mass of emendations.

The Sunday Question in Philadelphia.

HEARING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

On Thursday, July 21, the case of Wm. H. Jeandolla, the car-driver arrested on the Greene and Coates-street Railway, of Philadelphia, on Sunday, was heard before Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on a writ of *habeas corpus* The *Pennsylvanian* says:

"The room of the Supreme Court was crowded to excess by an interested audience, numbering many members of various up-town churches, the officers of the road, and nearly half the members of the Bar of the city. William S. Price, E. Olmstead and Wm. A. Porter, Esqs., appeared for the Commonwealth, and Wm. L. Hirst, D. Webster and W. O. Kline, Esqs., for the defence. The defendant, Wm. H. Jeandolla, was brought in from the prison a few minutes after 11 o'clock, when Mr. Webster read the writ and the return, and demanded the discharge of the defendant. Mr. Price, for the Commonwealth, in the outset, offered in evidence the order of the Mayor to the Chief of Police, which was read, as follows:

Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, July 16, 1859.

Whereas, the running of passenger railway-cars through the closely-built districts of the city, on Sunday, necessarily disturbs the religious observances and the rest of that day, and is consequently a misdemeanor and a breach of the public peace, you are hereby directed to prevent the passage of such cars, and will make use of the Police force to that end.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

To Samuel G. Ruggles, Chief of Police.

A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution. Among them was a clergyman, who testified as follows:

The Rev. George Duffield, Jr., affirmed—I am pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, on the route of these cars, which is at Fourth and Coates streets; I reside in Eighth-street, four doors below Coates street; there was an unusual noise on Sunday week, and my children wanted to know what it was; I then found that the cars were running; it was the noisiest Sabbath I ever heard there; at church I was much annoyed; I was not obliged to raise my voice in preaching, as I have a very strong voice; it disturbed me very much; not only the cars, but the horses' feet and the bells; I was never disturbed so much before, but upon one occasion, that was when I was in Babylon, Long Island; a carriage and two of horses would not make so much noise as a car; the regular services of the church are twice during the week; a pair of horses and carriage do not disturb me so much as a car, because I am used to the noise of a carriage; the cars, with bells, on a week day, do not disturb me, as I am used to them; the rolling of the wheels disturb me more than the bells upon the cars; lately we have had only one meeting in a week; when we go into the lecture-room we have to go down stairs three or four steps to get into it; any noise is more perceptible upon a Sunday than it is upon any other day of the week; the cars have been running about six weeks; cannot say that the cars disturb the week night services in the lecture-room; it is differently situated; the church is about fifty feet from the street.

The evidence for the Commonwealth closed, when Mr. Webster, for the defence, proposed to show that the running of the cars did not disturb the residents of Green and Coates streets; that there was no disturbance at the time of this arrest; and further, to prove by the President of the road, the Hon. James Cooper, that measures had been adopted by the Board to prevent annoyance to any one living upon, or attending religious worship on, the streets upon which the cars run. Mr. Porter objected to testimony on the other side. Justice Thompson said he would hear the whole case. Mr. Webster called Mr. Cooper.

The Hon. James Cooper, sworn—I am President of the Green and Coates-street Passenger Railway Company; a correspondence has taken place between Mayor Henry and myself; the regulations in this paper were communicated to Mayor Henry, and our Board intend to hold to them; [the regulations allowing a portion of the cars to run after church service was then read;] the regulations in the paper were carried out, except as to putting the notices in the cars; smaller bells were put on the cars during Sunday, so as to conform with the regulations allowing them to run; there are eleven passenger railways in the City of Philadelphia, either complete or in preparation; during the day we run the cars there were fourteen or fifteen cars running; we have over forty cars upon the road; it was not the purpose of the Company to run down Fourth and Eighth streets; the entire length of the whole route is about ten and a half miles; upon the branch of the road where the cars were running is about four miles; the reply to the Mayor's communication was written by me after the meeting of the Board; the first Sunday we ran we had bells; last Sunday we had one small bell on each car.

Thompson Westcott, of the *Sunday Dispatch*, sworn—I was a passenger, on Sunday last, in the car which was stopped; I got into the car before it started; the car had proceeded some three squares when it was stopped by the officers; I heard no bells, although a gentleman said there was 'a Sunday bell' on the cars; about a square above the starting place at the dépôt of the company I saw a friend of mine; I called him, saying 'Bob,' and put my hand out of the window, motioning for him to come into the car; the driver went around the curve at Coates and Twenty-second-street, about twenty feet from the crossing, when the car was stopped; when we were passing the Station-house I saw no person put his hand out of the window and cheer; there were no persons in the car singing to the tune of 'Old Hundred;' there were no drunken and swearing men in the cars; if there had been I could have seen them; the people in the cars were quieter than they usually are on a week day; there was nothing about the car that would attract the attention of the public; there was no noise, singing, cheering, or swearing; the people were quiet and in suspense to see what was done.

Other evidence was put in for defence, all going to show that there was no disturbance in the car. The defence then closed, and after some conversation between the counsel and the Court relative to the argument, the Commonwealth was directed to proceed. Mr. Porter proposing to open the argument, sent for authorities. In the meantime, Justice Thompson suggested an adjournment until to-day, to hear the argument. Mr. Olmstead hoped the arguments would be short, and by sitting the case out then, brevity would be compulsory. Justice Thompson thought the room too close and heated for comfort, and suggested beginning the argument this morning as early as 9 o'clock, while it was yet cool. Finally the hour of 10 o'clock was fixed upon, and the Court adjourned.

The Scotch papers have made it out that Garibaldi is a Scotchman. His father, they say, was a shoemaker at the Auld Brig o' Stirling, and his name was Garrow. His son's Christian name was Baldie—a common Christian name in some parts of Scotland. In consequence of some freak or other the son went to Italy; and the natives of that sunny clime, being unable to pronounce the names of Baldie Garrow transposed them into the more mellifluous Gariba di.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Raymond at the Battle of Solferino.—In another part of our paper will be found some very spicy extracts and comments on the presence of H. J. Raymond, of the Times, at the battle of Solferino. All the story is not told there, however. Raymond and the Emperor afterward met, when the latter exclaimed—*Oh Americain, sacre nom de Dieu; Chez un Chapeau de Knox, 212 Rue Broadway!* Of course the Knox hat introduced Raymond at once, as it has many another man to good society, and the Editor and the Emperor had a good time of it.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Cigars.—An invoice of choice and medium Havana Cigars, just arrived, and for sale very low to cash buyers, in large or small lots. B. Baldwin, No. 40 Broadway, Charles' London Cordial Gin Dépôt.

[Advertisement.]

Positively Incomprehensible!—The feats of magic and ventriloquism, necromancy, legerdemain, spiritualism, &c., performed every afternoon and evening by Wyman, the Wizard, at Barnum's Museum. They make you laugh consumedly.

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[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 22.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	101¾	200	Harlem R. P'd	b30 36¾
7,000	Virginia 6s	94½	700	do	36¾
500	do	94¾	100	do	s30 36⅞
10,000	N. C. State 6s	95¾	200	Reading R	s3 45
7,000	Missouri S. 6s	83⅝	100	do	s15 45
15,000	do	s15 83⅜	200	do	45⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890	88⅞	100	do	b60 45⅜
4,000	do	88¾	100	do	b30 45⅝
2,000	Har. R. 3d M. bs.	72	100	do	s3 45⅞
1,000	M. C. R. & Ic. Istm. S. F. C. Bonds	90	210	Chi. & Rock I. R	61
6,000	Ill. Cent R. B	83¾	50	do	s10 60¾
3,000	Ill F. Bonds	94	100	do	s10 60⅞
3,000	Gal & C. 2d M. B.	85	300	do	63⅛
3,000	M. & M. 2d M. 10B.	50	200	do	b60 63
1,000	C. & R. I. Bonds	88	50	do	b10 62⅞
40	Chatham Bank	90	250	do	62¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s3 69	100	do	s9 62½
50	do	s60 69	20	M'n. S. & N. Ia. G'd s.	21½
50	do	69¾	700	do	21¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	b60 76⅜	100	do	s30 21
250	do	76¾	50	do	21
100	do	s5 76¼	50	do	s60 21⅜
450	do	s10 75	100	do	21½
550	do	75¼	100	Panama Railroad	116
150	do	saw 76⅜	75	Illinois Cen. R. R.	64⅜
200	do	s60 74⅜	8	do	64¾
50	do	s30 74½	150	Gal & Chic. Rail'd	64½
100	do	s30 74⅝	100	do	64¾
55	Erie Railroad	6⅜	100	do	b10 64
50	do	6¾	100	do	b45 64⅜
100	Hud. River R	b60 33½	250	do	s20 64
100	do	s15 33¾	100	do	b10 64¼
100	Mgn So & N. Ina R.	7⅜	100	do	b30 64¾
10	Cl., C. & C. R. ex div.	94	750	Cleve. & Tol. Railr'd	24

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	300	Reading Railroad	44⅛
80,000	do	s30 83¾	250	Chic. & Rock Is. R	60¾
8,000	do	83⅞	50	do	b60 60¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	bs 81½	200	do	s30 60¾
4,000	N. C. State 6s	96¾	50	Mich. Central R.	s10 42¼
2,000	M. Bo. 2d M. B.	42¾	150	do	42¾
1,000	I. & C. R. M. B.	15½	25	M. So. & N. Ia. R	7⅜
50	Canton Company	18¼	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R. s.	20
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	69¼	550	do	19⅜
50	N. Y. Central R.	74⅜	500	do	s60 19
150	do	74⅝	600	do	19¾
300	do	saw 74¾	100	do	s3 20
636	do	74¾	200	do	s60 19¾
100	do	74⅞	50	Panama R	s10 115¾
150	Harlem Railroad	10	10	do	116
100	Harlem R. P'd	s5 35¾			

Friday, July 22—P. M.

In the Stock Market to-day, the reaction against the Share list was greater than the advance on the Foreign news yesterday morning. The lowest prices of the week were made this afternoon on New-York Central, Panama, Harlem Preferred, and the Western Roads. Among the latter there was a continued purpose to sell Michigan Guaranteed, and almost a panic feeling was worked up in this Stock at the Second Board. I sold day before yesterday as low as 21½; then rallied the same day to 22¾, and yesterday, on the first effect of the news, to 23, returning in the afternoon to 22½. This morning the first sales were at 21½, and the lowest in the afternoon, 19 ₱ cent., closing 20@20½ ₱ cent. No well-defined cause is assigned for the heavy decline, though a doubt of the ability of the Company to meet their August interest promptly has been urged by the *Bear* account against all the shares and bonds of the road, and the discussion of the cost of the recent fatal accident on the line has also been revived. The downward movement in this case undoubtedly influenced the heavy feeling in the other Western Shares, and also in New-York Central. Against the latter it was alleged in the afternoon that further trouble is to grow out of the late difficulties between the trunk lines, but on no executive authority, as far as we can learn, as the chief manager of the Pennsylvania Central has not been in town, and the President of the New-York Central has gone West, to be absent ten days or a fortnight. Central opened at 75½; sold down to 74¼, and left off 74¾@¾. Rock Island shares sold at 60¾, and Galena at 64; Michigan Central at 42½, and Panama at 116. The State Stocks were comparatively steady, and the business done in most of the Railway Bonds was at yesterday's rates, Michigan Southern Seconds being an exception, and failing to 42½ ₱ cent. United States Fives of 1874 were again wanted at 101½. The General market closed with a heavy tone, though prices finally assumed some steadiness. By auction 35 shares Artisans' Bank sold at 93; 40 shares Fulton Fire at 144½; 15 Mercantile Mutual at 108¾, and 15 Gallatin Fire at 95.

In the Money market there is more than the usual quiet at Bank, while the sales of 60 day and 4 months' paper by the Bill Brokers are, for strictly first-class names, within the Bank terms, 6@7 ₱ cent. A select parcel of November indorsed bills were done at 6¼ ₱ cent.; some 60 day accept ances at 6 ₱ cent.; and some 4 months' Domestic commission acceptances at 7 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers were not large borrowers on demand loan. The payment of Custom Duties, and the settlement of Foreign credits, continue active by the leading Importing firms, most of whom, however on account of the prompt collections making from the South and Southwestern, as well as the City jobbers, appear to be easy in means. The export demand for Bullion will give the three steamers sailing to-morrow—the *Arago*, *Vigo* and *Weser*—from